many of them feasted on corn

VOLUME XXXIX

ARTISTIC TAILORING.

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Choice Woolens for AU-

TUMN AND WINTER

fromers, - \$10 upwards.

ggits, - - \$40 upwards. Overcoats, - \$35 upwards.

Prices Very Low!

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MY & CO., Tailors,

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SHRK CURE FOR HAY PEVER

TO LAKE SUPERIOR.

PEERLESS

J. L. HURD,

VII leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 7, at 8 p. below of Routes by Lake, Rail, and Miss. FARES REDUCED.

send for Circulars. Staterooms can be engaged in vance at the office of LEOPOLD & AUSTRIAN. 72 Market-st., Namagers Lake Sup. Prople's Line Sumra.

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The Spectacles suited to all sights on scientific principle. Opera and Field Glasses. Telescopes, Micro

TO RENT.

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LAZARUS SILVERMAN

BANKER, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

GOLD FILLINGS.

One-third usual rates.

THE TIMES I AND BEST.

Extracting without name

DBs. McCHESNEY.

Cor. Clark and Randolph-sta.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

roposals for Army Supplies

Proposals for Army Supplies.

Office of Punchasing and Direct Commissant, 3 Kast Washington-str.,

Relet proposals deplicate will be received unith a crock to a. Thursdood, Ill., Aug. 20, 1878.

Relet proposals deplicate will be received unith a crock to a. Thursdood in the proposal of the subsistence Department, Bained-Sases Army, delivered as such places in the dip as may be required: 20,000 pounds clear bacon size, winter-ented, in new gapunies; 2,820 pounds delice commissal, kind-ried, and 10,200 pounds prime vite hand-picked beans, in round-hooped barrels, full head lined, and one-haif in double sacks, twilled see for lands, and outside improved grainly, same as the season of this office; 4,800 pounds homing, the season of the se

g order.

ropousis will be received subject to the usual condina, and mass be accompanied by samples.

lank proposition of further information will be furased on application to this office.

M. F. SMALL, Bry't Briz. Gen. and C. S.

PROPOSALS FOR MULES

THOMAS B. RICE

LAKE EXCURSIONS.

are now in.

OUR

accommodations of Huntsville are McGee's Hotel is a first-class house able, has large, clear rooms, and Mr. McGee is a very polite gentlem indebted to him for much value tion about the city and surround. He is a Pennsylvanian by birth in Huntsville since the close of the close

HISKY JUDGMENTS. its Dispatch to The Tribung.

iz. Aug. 25.—Executions on usatisfied judgments in the whitas will issue, and a strenuous effor by United States Marshal Fink to

London Letter.

DEATHS.

typhoid fever, Sunday, Aug. 25, on of Richard and Johanna Stilles, his late residence, 1408 Wabash-av., and-st., Monday, the 28th inst., at 2 he 24th Inst., Elfrida P., only beloved ad S. Cavey, aged 9 months and 5 days. ces at 352 State-st., orday, at 1:30 ds are invited to attend. -On the 22 inst., Margaret M. McCor-of F. McCormick, aged 1 year and 8

25. Florence, infant daughter of A. Knox Decker, aged 1 year and 3

TION SALES.

Irving Park Boulevard, near the depot, FING PARK,

UCTION, ug. 28, at 10 o'clock,

P. GORE & CO., Y GOODS, TRADE SALE

Aug. 27, 9:30 a.m. thing, Fur Hats, tlery, Underwear, Linens.

at Catalogue Auction Nale

Ang. 28, at 9:30 a. m. prompt.

Caps, Notions, &c.

O LOTS. chas. E. RADDIN & CO. AMPLE LOTS

CLOTH ES CLEANING.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1878.

The Number of Its Victims Increasing in All Infected Localities.

Several Fatal Cases in the Camp-Communities Around Memphis.

One Hundred New Cases in That Ill-Fated City.

The Fever Making Rapid Strides in Other Districts.

Classes in the City of Vicksburg.

Touching Appeals for Assistance from the Authorities of Grenada.

The Situation at Memphis as Described by an Escaped Citizen.

Progress Making in the Collec tion of Relief Funds in Chicago.

MEMPHIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tripune.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 26.—New cases, of hundred; deaths, twenty-six. It is a sad and dreadful outlook to-night, as awful as a doomed reaks out in a new spot almost every hour.

A poet of local reputation known as "Quilp." To add to the seriousness of the situation in the canvas cities of refugees to which people driven the scourge has appeared, and the last hope that it will not spread there Alexander O. Erskin was stricken down to-day. Drs. Marable, Ess, Frazer, and Watson have not yet arrived. Drs. Mitchell, Muury, Nulial, and Hodges sleep out of town at night, and Drs. Henning, Morrison, Malcolm, and Hewitt left the city over a week ago. There are physicians,

day are:
Fred A. Brennan, city editor of Appeal. A. C. Tyndall and son.
W. W. White, clerk of the Peabody Hotel.

Father Maher's case will prove fatal. Five men left to-day to

These are the meagre outlines. To fill them out would make a story full of the pathos of human suffering. The scarcity of doctors and nurses makes aid come too late to many a poor fellow. Scenes of families dying together are

FEVER IN THE CAMPS.

seemed to thwart the efforts to save the lives of many poor people who are moved out of the city, by appearing in two of the camps. It is now definitely known that three deaths occurred yesterday from fever at Camp Joe Williams, and several other sof the refugees are sick. In addition to these three a woman also died from heart-disease. When found this morning in her tent a young babe was discovered on its dead mother's breast seeking its wonted nourishment.

At the camp near Overton Station, on the Memphis & Paducah Railway, Charles Fagan died this morning.

For the past twenty-four hours the Board of Health records show 100 new cases and twenty-six interments.

The disease to-day mas taken agrees in some neighborhoods sick ones being found in every house. There is great need for physicians and nurses, our own physicians having more than they can attend to, and many of the sick having to go for days without the at-

the sick having to go for days without the actention of a nurse.

A ride through the districts where the fever is worst draws forth many appeals to be directed where or how to obtain the services of a physician. As a result many do not receive medical attention until too late to save life.

The "Howards" employ five physicians, but the stek calls are more than they can attend to. Two of our practicing physicians have died with the fever, and five others are now down.

THE GREAT SHADOW.

was among the last to leave my neighborhood. You see nothing in the streets but express wagons, loaded with trunks and people. They have scattered in all directions. Many have gone out to the stations, especially those on the Memphis & Louisville kload; but hundreds have come North. I left on a midnight train, and came here by way of Milan and Cairo. At 10 o'clock there were thousands at the depot waiting to get on that train. There were only five cars,—all sleepers.—and they were only five cars,—all sleepers,—and they were all occupied—the berths all taken, of course. There was a sort of private arrangement about it, as near as I could find out. Men and women with children in their arms were begging and praying to be taken aboard, but the cars and praying to be taken aboard, but the cars wouldn't hold a tenth of them. I tried to buy tickets, but the agent said he wouldn't open his office for anything. He was afraid of catching the disease. I had my wife and children with me, and, as I lived in the middle of the infected district, I was determined to get aboard. The conductor asked for my ticket. I told him I couldn't get any. Those who were all right were getting aboard, and it was about time to start. I talked to one of the conductors, and made it all right with him, and he let us aboard, giving my wife the porter's berth. There must have been 500 people on the train, three-fourths of whom had to stand up during the journey to Milan."

made it all right with him, and he let us aboard, giving my wife the porter's berth. There must have been 500 people on the train, three-fourths of whom had to stand up during the journey to Milan."

"How was it more cars were not put on?"

"The Company would gladly have done it, I suppose, but help was short. Conductors, brakemen, and engineers had quit work,—wouldn't go into Memphis, and money couldn't hire them to do it."

"Were you stopped anywhere on the road?"

"Yes; at Cairo; physicians came into the cars and looked us over."

"They locked us in there," said the father; "wouldn't let us leave the cars to get anything to eat. The doctors found one case of fever, and sent the man to the Quarantine Hospital. I got some of my furniture on a freight-car, after much begging and imploring, but it hasn't come through yet, and I suppose it is stopped on the road; perhaps sent back."

"Did the disease spread very rapidly?"

"Yes," said the son. "It has been in Memphis really about a month, though an effort was made to keep it quiet. The authorities, having 1873 in mmd, didn't want to create a banic. When the truth became known, the town was soon deserted. Business is practically stopped. The only busy men I saw were two trunk-dealers, who got rid of their stock in a surprisingiv short time. The first case of fever occurred in a lodging-house for river-men, kept by an Italian. His wife was the victim. The fact was referred to in the papers. One said it was fever, and the other that it was not. Finally concealment was useless, and then the exodus commenced. The authorities ordered everybody out of the block where the house was in, and disinfected every place, and boarded up all the houses. It was no use, however, for cases appeared here and there. The air seemed to be full of the disease. The temperature had averaged about 90 for six weeks, but the streets were perfectly clean, the Fire Department having washed them and the allevs, and the Health Officers had disinfected and hearty. The fever is more dangerous than

the utter desolateness of the situation not be realized. The deaths to-day are:

Mollie J. Lemon, John Klein, Thomas Warner, John Klein, Mrs. J. Reilly, Ed A. Stanberry, Ed A. Stanberry, Lillie Nelson, Gertrude Cole, Albert Warde, John Donovan, Jr., Patrick Ryder, W. James McKeon, Jerry Hedforman, Mrs Mary Lynch, Etlen Rooks, Ed Farris.

however, who are doing their duty as nobly as men can do it. Among those stricken down to-

D. T. Porter's case has no bad symptoms, and Gen. W. J. Smith is doing well. Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Hallerberg will die.

stroyer enters a house he sweeps it around.

The Relief Committee's rooms are crowded with negroes, who wait patiently with their baskets for rations, and sickness and suffering make up the sum of human existence in this valley of the shadow of death.

Health records show loo new cases and woodysix interments.

Dr. A. Erskine was taken down to-day; also
Fathers McGaveny and Bokel, of St. Peter's
Parish; two more of the Sisters at Lasallitle
Academy; W. W. White clerk at the Peabody
Hotel; and Joseph Russell, who has been actrely at work among the sick of the Odd-Fellows traternity.

The disease to-day has taken down many negroes, in some neighborhoods sick ones being

and lightning flashing, with the clouds threat-ening a heavy rain every minute. If it comes, Heaven help the sick. 9 o'clock—The rain is pouring down. NEW ORLEANS.

EXTREMELY MALIGNANT.
Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.
NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 26.—Forty-fou deaths reported, with 125 new cases. The weath er is changing cool with indications of a norther. Country people and sportsmen notice flocks of brant flying inland, a sign of coming cold weather. The disease is extremely malig-nant. In the Town of Planquemine, below Baton Rouge, there are new cases every hour, almost invariably resulting in black womit and almost invariably resulting in black vomit and death. There are several cases at Bayou des Allemands, on the Morgan Boad, believed to be under control. The Howards received 109 new cases, and the Christians forty. The Christians had nearly exhausted their funds yesterday, when the morning mail brought a check for \$95 from the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago, and \$56.34 from the Convention of the Deaf and Dumb Instructors, sitting at Columbus, O. Local contributions swelled the amount to cover immediate wants. THANKFUL ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

To the Western Associated Press.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—The Times says: "The strong sympathy shown to the affilicted cities of the South by their more fortunate sisters of the North is something not to be easily for-

of the South by their more fortunate sisters of the North is something not to be easily forgotten. On every side we hear of most noble efforts being made to raise contributions in aid of the afflicted. While the North with lavish hand is soothing the fevered brow of Southern suffering, she is building a monument to gratitude which will be luminous forever."

DEATHS.

O. V. Shearer, a native of Alabama, lately city editor of the Times, died of fover to-day, ared 31.

The deaths to-day include fourteen children under 8 years.

The MORTUARY LIST.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 26.—The mortuary report for the week ending Sanday, at 6 p m., shows deaths from all causes 428, of which 308 were of yellow fever. Of the deaths by fever 200 were white and eighteen colored. Sixty-nine died in the Charity Hospital, five in the Hotel Dieu, and six in the Toro Infirmary.

The Howard Association to-day responded to about seventy applications for relief in this city, though a few of them, earlier cases, are convalescing. The Howard's relief listlinereases adaily.

GRENADA.

MEDICAL AID. New Orleans, Aug. 26.—Dr. Warren Stone, who returned from Port Eads on Sunday, leaves for Grenada this evening in response to a call from the floward Association.

The Howard Association has received the fol-

The Howard Association has received the lowing dispatches:

Grindana, Miss., Ang. 26.—For heaven's sake send a few nurses. It is untrue that the material for disease is exhausted. Nurses are worn out. Two of our most eminent physicians are just taken down. Physicians are needed with nurses, but not without.

Grenada, Aug. 26—10 p. m.—Your telegram just received. Dr. Veazie is not sick. One of the New Orleans nurses sick, but walking about to day. We need all kinds of nourishment for the sick; need twenty-five nurses more than anything else. Material not exhausted. Nurses for Holly Springs passed up. For God's sake, send nurses if you can. Pay 30 per day.

Grenada. Aug. 26—12:25 p. m.—Try and ret Dr. Mandeville to come oack. If not possible, get some other physician. Osily two local physicians on duty. They will be dusa, from Nurses, or help of any kind, wanted. Some families have not a well person to walt on them. Eight deaths last night, six whites and two blacks.

The RESPONSE.

THE RESPONSE. ard Association sent Dr. Stone with four purses also supplies of ale, champagne, fresh meats in ice, cracknels, etc., and authorized those in Association of this city for all needed supplies
A special to the Times from Jackson announced the death of Judge Thomas Waiton, at Grenada

GENERAL. WEEKLY REPORT OF SURGEON-GENERAL WOOD-WORTH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 28.—Following is

Woodworth:

Abstract of sanitary reports received during the past week under the National Quarantine act:

New Orleans—During the week ending yesterday noon there were 771 cases of veilow fever and 295 deaths, making in all 1.673 cases and 554 deaths. During the twenty-four hours to noon yesterday there were 123 new cases and 40 deaths.

Vicksburg—At least 400 cases of yellow fever from date of commencement, Auz. 12, to yesterday evening, and 69 deaths; 20 deaths dfring the last twenty-four hours. Dr. Booth, in charge of the Marine Hospital service at that port, telegraphs:

'I am sick impossible to procure accurate data.'

Memphis—One hundren and forty-four cases of yellow fever and 53 deaths during six days to Friday evening.

day evening.

Canton, Miss. —First case of yellow fever occurred at Canton on Aug. 1. To yesterday evening there were 18 cases and 8 deaths.

Port Gibson, Miss. —First case of yellow fever originating in Port Gibson occurred Aug. 3, resulting in death Aug. 8. The disease began to spread Aug. 14; 118 cases and 9 deaths to yesterday.

spread Aug. 14; 118 cases and terday.
Cincinnati—To yesterday evening no more cases of yellow fever had developed at Cincinnati since the two mentioned in the last report. The engineer of the steamer Golden Rule was admitted to hospital the 22d inst., with yellow fever, also one other case, probably yellow fever, from Memphis. one other case, probably yellow fever, from Memphis.

Morgan City, La.—One case of yellow fever Aug.
21; patient from New Orleans.
Ocean Springs, Miss.—Three cases of yellow fever and one death.
St. Louis-Four refngees died of yellow fever at St. Louis during the past week.
Louisville—Four river boatmen suffering from yellow fever are under treatment in an improvised nospital on the Marine Hospital grounds, admitted from steamers John Porter. Sunflower Belle, and Golden Rule. on the 17th and 18th Inst.
Mobile—The case reported of yellow fever Aug. 16 is now officially announced as undoubtedly a mistake. Dispatches to 23d inst. report good health.

of them have either had or were having cases of yellow fever on board.
Cardenas and Sagrea la Grande, Cuba—No yellow fever advices to the 16th inst.
Bombay—Thirty-three dreaths from cholera and fifteen from small-pox during the week ending July 2.
Calcutta—Nineteen deaths from cholera and thirty-six from small-pox, week ending June 22.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PLAQUEMINE, LA.
NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—The Picayune says: "By private letter it is learned that the fever in Plaquemine, Iberville Parish, has largely in-creased, and the people are sadly afflicted. They suffer chiefly from want of physicians and murses, and those who are in good health are mainly employed in taking care of those that DEATHS FROM PEVERS AT PITTSBURG.

Special Dispatch to The Trioune.
PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 26.—James Crawford in this city at 4 o'clock this afternoon. He was one of the crew of the John Porter, and came to this city last Sunday on the Wheeling packet Abner O'Neal, he in some way eluding

packet Abner O'Neal, he in some way eluding the observation of the quarantine officers. There is no alarm, the Health Officers saying there is no danger of the disease spreading.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO. AND 28.—The British ship Cape Breton arrived from Rio Janeiro this morning, and was immediately ordered to quarantine below Black Point. On May 9, Henry McDade, a seaman, died of vellow-fever. No signs of disease have appeared on board since, but the quarantine officer deemed it best not to let her come to the wharf until thoroughly fumigated.

Bonell, members of the family recently arrived from Vicksburg and stricken here with yellow fever, are doing well. Fears are entertained that Mr. and Mrs. Bonell, who complained last night of feeling ill, will be attacked.

There are rumors of several other cases in town, but they cannot be authenticated. A tramp died on the pike near Camden of supposed yellow fever.

NASHVILLE, Tenu., Aug. 26.—Mrs. Dr. Pardee Waters, of Holly Springs, Miss., is recovering from a severe attack of yellow fever, at Hendersouville, Tenu., on the line of the Louisville, Nashville & Great Southern Railroad, whither she went last Wednesday.

AID AND COMFORT.

PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 26.—The Committee having charge of the collection and disburse-ment of funds for the fever sufferers decide to distribute \$6,000 at once, \$2,500 for New Or-leans, \$1,500 for Vicksburg, \$1,500 to Memphis, and \$500 to Grenada. Subscriptions to date aggregate \$7,747.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND. O., Aug. 26.—The following cir-

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 26.—The following circular explains itself:

[Official Circular No. 3.]

OFFICE GHAND DICTATOR, KNIGHTS OF HONOR.—To subordinate lodges within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Onio: An appeal has been made by sister lodges located in the Southern States, where the yellow fever is causing great suffering and many deaths, to lodges throughout the United States for help. I. as Grand Dictator of Ohio. therefore ask all subordinate lodges within my jurisdiction to give this appeal due consideration at once. Render all possible aid to our suffering brethren out of the general funds now in the treasury of such subordinate lodges. All donations will be sent to J. C. Plummer, Grand Reporter, Wooster, O.

H. R. Shink, Grand Dictator.

The Cleveland police force has contributed

H. R. SHINE, Grand Dictator.

The Cleveland police force has contributed
\$500 of their life and health fund for the benefit of yellow-fever sufferers, making the total amount given so far by the citizens \$2,000.

of \$55 was forwarded from here to-day to the Howard Association of Memphis for the relief of the yellow-fever sufferers, and the Y. M. C. A. will to-morrow, send \$50 on the same behalf to the Y. M. C. A. at New Orleans. Good Will Lodge No. 89, Ancient Order of United Work-ingmen, forwarded \$25 to Memphis to-day for sufferers belonging to that Order.

sufferers belonging to that Order.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—The Chamber of Commerce to-day sent \$3,500 to New Orleans, Memphis, and Vicksburg.

A lecture at White Suiphur Springs by Col. Long, formerly of the Egyptian army, netted \$200, which have been forwarded to Vicksburg.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Aug. 28.—The Hibernians of this city raised \$200 yesterday for the benefit of yellow-fever sufferers. A meeting of citizens generally was held this afternoon to make arrangements for other contributions, and subscriptions started which will swell the total contribution to at least \$1,600.

CHATTANOOGA.

CHATTANOOGA, CHATTANOOGA, Aug. 26.—The colored people here send over \$100 to the yellow fever sufferers.

COLUMBUS, O. COLUMBUS, O. COLUMBUS, O. Aug. 26.—The citizens' meeting in the interest of yellow fever sufferers tonight was largely attended; \$800 collected and will be sent South at once. A committee was appointed to canvass the city by wards for further subscriptions.

ther subscriptions.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 26.—Dr. Thomas O. Summers, a prominent young physician of this place, left to-night for Memphis to volunteer his services in aid of the sick.

OCONOMOWOC.

Special Disnatch to The Tribiums.

OCONOMOWOC, Wis., Aug. 26.—The guests of the Townsend House. Oconomowoc, Wis., have sent \$250 to New Orleans for the relief of the fever sufferers.

SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 26.—At a meeting for the relief of the yellow-fever sufferers \$1,000 were contributed. More will be raised. from the South, and will do so again, it called upon.

During the meeting, a letter was read from J. L. Powers. Grand Secretary of Mississippi, stating that there were only six or seven families left in Jackson, and that the writer had sent his own tamily away, but that he felt it to be his duty to remain and work with the Howard Association of that city, of which he was Treasurer. The officers of the meeting were authorized to collect further subscriptions from individual members of Masonic bodies, after which the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 26.—The contributions of Indianapolis for the veilow-fever sufferers foot up \$4,000 to-night, and reports of the Schietting Committee are not very live. oliciting Committees are not yet in. ST. LOUIS. Aug. 26.—About \$600 was added to

OMAHA, Aug. 26.—In response to Mayor Wilbur's proclamation, asking aid for the yellow-fever sufferers, \$135 were contributed to-day.

CHICAGO.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, which has the collection of funds for the yellow-fever sufferers in charge met in regular session at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday after-noon, Messrs. Nelson, Schuttler, Fuller, and ruptcy petitions were filed in the office of S. C. McCandless, Clerk of the United States District Harris being present. There was a general conversation on the subject of committees, a num ber of those appointed on them having declined to serve. Mr. J. H. Brad.ey was selected to serve on the Manufacturers' Committee, in place of H. C. Burgie, and George Mason in Court, to-day, as follows: William M. N. Hays, Venango County; Orlando Coburn, Hays, Venango County; Oriando Coburn,
Meadville, Crawford County; F. J. Lumber,
Crawford County; John H. Stillwell, Lackawanna County; Michael D. May, Scranton,
Lackawanna County; Stephen B Shoemaker,
Muncy, Lycoming County; Joseph M. McElroy,
Oil City, Venango County; Herbert Welden,
Bloomfield, Crawford County; G. B. Boyd,
Scranton, Lackawanna County: Arthur C.
Clement, Williamsport, Lycoming County;
Orlin C. Mills, East Smithfield, Bradford
County; W. H. Haslett, Scrantou, Lackawanna
County; William Forgle, Bradford, McLean
County; Mansfield B. Brown, Pittsburg; David
Harris, Titusville; Jeremah W. Zeller, Lewisburg, Union County. The liabilities range
tiruit 1,000 to \$10,000. Assets in most cases
little or nothing. Dry Goods Committee, the Hon. C. B. Farwell. also declined to serve, but sent in a check for \$100, and J. W. Ming was appointed in his place. All the other Committees have taken hold of the work with great vigor and alacrity.

the work with great vigor and alacrity.

In the way of subscriptions, there is not much to be said as yet, although the money is coming in quite rapidly. The Treasurer of the Executive Committee, Mr. John De Koven, reported to the meeting yesterday that \$637 had been received by him from J. W. Preston, of the Beard of Trade, and A. G. Van Shaick, of the Lumpers of the Committee of the second second

ceived by him from J. W. Preston, of the Board of Trade, and A. G. Van Shaick, of the Limberman's Committee. There are several large amounts known to have been collected, which have not been officially reported, over \$3,00 having been raised on the Board of Trade alone. The Executive Committee will publish no official ists of contributions for a day or two. In regard to the Committees which have not reported for duty, the members of the Executive Committee agreed to hunt them up and reporter progress at to-day's meeting.

Murry Neison, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, was instructed to telegraph F. R. Southmayd, of the Howard Association at New Orleans, to draw at once for \$2,000.

Several communications were received, one from a Southern gentleman stopping at the Palmer House, calling attention to the sad condition of affairs at Port Gibson. A branch of the Howard Association has been organized there, and a Committee of Safety has the town in charge, The other communications were chiefly from persons wishing to be sent South as nurses, etc. The Committee desires it to be understood that no help of this kind has been called for, and none will be sent until there is such a call.

Mr. Nelson read a telegram from the Howard

such a call.

Mr. Nelson read a telegram from the Howard Association, stating that it had between 3,000 and 4,000 cases on its hands, and was using about \$2.000 a day, and that information of a more particular nature would be forwarded by most

more particular nature would be forwarded by mail.

Mr. Nelson thought that Chicago would raise about \$20,000. The Committee might send more than the \$2,000 to the Howards, but it would wait a short time for information which Secretary Harris has been soliciting from Southern centres before determining the method of disposing of the remaining funds.

It was ordered that all funds should be paid out only by vote of the Committee, the checks to be signed by the Chairman and countersigned by the Secretary. The Committee then adjourned until 3 o'clock this afternoon.

THANKS.

The following telegram was received yester-day evening:

New Obleans, Aug. 26.—Murry Nelson, Chairman: Many, many thanks for your generosity. We are serving Grenada, Canton, Port Gibson, and attending 2.000 sick and 5,000 destitute at home. We will serve all as long as we have a dollar, or a leg to stand on.

Secretary Howard Association.

THE RAILHOAD AND RYPRESS COMPANIES.

The committee appointed to solicit subscriptions from railroads and express companies for yellow-lever sufferers met at the office of the American Express Company. Representatives of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; Illinois Contral; Chicago, Alton & St. Louis; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Unicago, and Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Companies were present; also of the American, United States, and Adams Express Companies. The Chicago, Milwankee & St. Paul, Baltimore & Ohio, Rock

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

A. T. Hemingway, Y. M. C. A., acknowledges the following receipts for yellow-fever sufferers: Cash, 25 cents; cash, 50 cents; Cash, 25 cents; cash, 51, J. H. Woodruff, 51; cash, 53; A. S. Lund, Aurora, Ill., 55, cash, 55; Church & Patterson, Sterling, Ill., 510; Mrs. M. S. Clark and Mrs. E. C. W. Niles, Mich., 510; Union Foundry, \$25; cash, \$25. Total, \$111.75.

The receipts at the Mayor's office yesterday for the relief of the yellow-fever sufferers at the South were, \$8 from S. C. Wachsmuth, \$10 from Ald. Sanders; \$5 from Thomax H. Marden, of the Singer Sewing Machine Company; \$35.25 from Holmes, Pyott & Co.

A bale of cotton from the South was on exhibition on LaSalle street, near the Board of Trade, yesterday. It is to be sold for the benefit of yellow-fever sufferers.

The officers of the Catholic Total Abstinence and Benevolent Societies of this city are requested to meet Saturday evening at \$2 o'clock, at Father Matnew's Hall, on Halsted and Harrison streets, for the purpose of althing their afflicted brethren in the South.

THE MASONS.

Aug. 23, Past Grand Master DeWitt C. Cregier, of this city, sent telegrams from here to Mississippi, Tonnessee, and Loulsiana, on behalf of the Masonic hodies of this city, stating that they desired to and their suffering brethren in those States, and a meeting of Masons was called for last evening at Apolio Commandery rooms, Mr. Cregier miving received answers to his drapatches. From Tennessee the news came that Nashville was the only place infected, and that assistance was not needed at present. The Deputy Grand Master of Louisiana also replied. stating that at present the Masons of that State were not in need of help. Grand Secretary J. L. Powers, of Mississippi, replied from Jackson to the telegram sent him, stating that at nihough the fever had not yet reached there, it was expected to manifest itself at any time, in which case there would be great suffering.

The meeting last evening was called to order by T. T. Gurney, who was elected Chairman, Mr. Cregier Secreta

FINANCIAL.

PITTSBURG.

New York, Aug. 26.—The Remington Sons, the arms manufacturers, have settled with their creditors, issuing 7 per cent bonds running ave

Years. Naw York, Aug. 26.—N. S. Prentice, stock-

broker, failed to-day. About 2,000 shares of Belaware, Lackawanna & Western, Morris & Essex, St. Paul, common and preferred, were bought in under the rule.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 26.—Among the bankrupt petitions filed to-day are Gustavus & Foos,

Springfield, O.; itabilities, \$217,000; no assets. Fenton C. Rogers, Cincinnati; liabilities, \$25,000; no assets. John D. Stucky, Washington Court-House, O.; liabilities, \$38,000; assets, \$24,000.

TOPEKA.

TOPEKA, Kas., Aug. 28.—The Topeka National Bank has paid 50 per cent of the amount of deposits when it failed.

UNEXPECTED NUPTIALS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKER, Wis., Aug. 26.—It has trans-

orred that Miss Kitty Coggswell, of this city, laughter of Mrs. Celeste A. Coggswell, and sister of Mrs. Bianca Mitchell, of divorce fame,

sister of Mrs. Bianca Mitchell, of divorce fame, eloped from this city last Saturday with Mr. Alpheus Cutler, Jr., of Cincinnati, and the pair were married at Delaware, O., Sunday evening. Mr. Cutler is a member of a wealthy Cincinnati family, and he and his sister, together with a Mr. Peck, of Delaware, Ohio, were visiting in this city last week, and, together with Miss Coggswell, formed a party to Oconomowoc. They returned from there last Saturday noon, but Miss Coggswell, instead of going to her home, accompanied the party to Chicago, from where dispatches were sent to the Coggswell family in this city. They then continued their jourcey to Ohio, and the marriage occurred as stated.

LABOR AND CAPITAL

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

WHEELING, W. Va., Aug. 25.—The glassblowers at the Central Glass Company of this
city went out on a strike last night. It will
throw some 300 persons out of employment. The trouble is they want
an old employe of ten vears
standing discharged because he had withdrawn
from the Union. The Company refuses to comply with their demands. A Committee visited
the blowers at the LaBelle works, opposite the
city. The result is unknown.

How the Greenback Has Been Brought to Its Present Value.

> ury, Over All Liabilities \$134,580,000. cal Arguments Effect-

ively Answered. Inconsistencies in the Great Flop-

Young Republicans of Massachusets Organizing for Campaign Work.

SECRETARY SHERMAN.

HIS SPRECH AT TOLEDO, O., AUG. 26, 1878.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TOLEDO, Aug. 26.—The crowd that gathere energy for a while, but provoked cheering ever time, which drowned them out. They unwitingly showed their true inwardness as old-til. Copperheads by hissing vigorously at one the speaker's passing allusions to the attitution of the Democrate during the War. There we several in the andlence who propounded until time to the arms. half-hearted way, and finally abandoned field. The speech was listened to with cleattention, and frequently and enthusiastics

FRILMY SHENMAN SPOKE AS POLLOWS

FRILMY-CITEREN'S When I informed the speak in Coledo. If an State Committee that I T-coll displate one of the promptly answered yes, for, though I knew that your pollitical associations had teen greatly disturbed by questions which sprang out of the hardword provides and the promptly answered yes, for, though I knew that your pollitical passociations had teen greatly disturbed by questions which sprang out of the hardword gives me a potjent hearing, and thus be able better to judge how far we disagree.

I naturally suppose that you desire me to speak mainly on funcial lopics. My official position for many years in the Nenate connected me with the fine that legislation of Congress, and my present office requires me to carry into execution these habits of the control of the public debt, our coin and currency, and the system of taxes by which the Government is supported. These tooles are necessarily intervoven with each other; out each canvass brings some of these into more prominence than others.

CURSTIONS. NOST DISCUSSED.

Now the questions most discussed are the silver the only orancies of the currency question, and they present the main difficulties; in the administration of the Treasury Department, and will be mainly the subject of my remarks. The election this fall for members of the liouse of Representatives will practically settle them. There outsite the mainly the subject of my remarks. The election this fall for members of the country.

In undertabing to address you I will frankly and freely express my own opinion, but will, while I remain ma executive office, cheerfully and freely one of the country. There outsite the currency of the country.

In the warm of the country of th

hounts: ser as principal, and Phillip Darses sureties. March 2, 1876, \$1, 346 and the sureties and Emil Kiewert as principals, togetheld and Edward Warth as sur-1876, \$13, 450, 20.

nes for the DeaL

LERS, LONG & CO. WEDNESDAY'S TRADE SALE ds, Clothing, Notions,

ITURE.&c TTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers. TENCE LOTS

TIRE FURNITURE ROOMS

Turkish Chairs, C. S. Chairs, Rockers, op Tables, Extension Tables, Carpets, 28, Bedding, Tolict Sets, Gas, Fix-bars, &c., being the entire outfit of 10 ons.

TERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

S, SHOES, PPERS.

Gee sale and in the interest of all Goods and catalogues ready for in-GEO. P. GORE & CO... e8 and 70 Wabash-av. E. RADDIN & CO.,

ESDAY, Aug. 28, . Clothing, Carpets,

AUCTION, AY, August 27.

CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO. N, POMEROY & CO.,

BALE AUE 27, MISSON B.

, POMEROY & CO., And

OFFICE DEPOT QUARTERNASTER, Sr. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 24, 1878.

Sealed proposals in triplicate, under the usual maistions, will be received at this office until 12 theek noon on the 3d day of September, 1878.

This is the time and place they will be opened, in presence of bidders, for the unchase and detery at St. Louis of one hundred and sixteen 115 hazy draft uniles.

The unless must be heavily built, strong, comerts animals, sound in all particulars, in good addition, well broken to harness, from four (4) mass (5) years old, and from fifteen and one-half 36; 10 street (16) hands high and upwards for the companies are invited for all or any number.

The Government reserves the right to reject any all bids. AND SHOES

Famine Threatens the Poorer

The family of Col. John Donovan has been almost annihilated.

Sisters Dominco and Veronica and Fathers Bokel and McGavney are of to-day's cases.

at Grenada—Brogan and Coan, of Memphis;
Dr. Stone, of Arkansas; L. Lehman and A. C.
Montenegro, of Louisville. There is little
chance of their ever returning. Maj. Walthall,
of Mobile, arrived to-night with nurses, and

To the Western Associated Press.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 26.—To-day the weather has been cloudy and gloomy in the extreme. The fever has not only increased in the city, but has seemed to thwart the efforts to save the lives of

been in the habit of spending his summers in this city, where he owns property, has recently heard from his home, and the accounts which he receives are of the most melancholy character. The first death occurred there on the 8th. It was of Mr. Samuelson, a mail-carrier, who was attacked on the 3d. A letter which he received from there a day or so ago, dated the 18th, says that, at that time, there were colored. The disease is said to be of a very severe type, and all are in fears of the worst kind of an epidemic. "It is already nearly interested in the sick women. Provisions, ice, and, I be a sick women. Provisions, ice, and, I be a some necessary medicinus, are running ant. The town managed to borrow \$500, and some more has been subscribed by the few who have anything to give. There is going to be a great deal of suffering. The undertaker has no coffins on hand. The stock of ice has been carefully hoarded, and distributed with great caution, but we fear it will give out by to-morrow night. Last week we organized a Howard Association, and so did the negroes, at our suggestion. Mr. James A. Gage is President of, the Howard Association, and Thomas Richardson, a colored man, the Postmaster of the town, a person of intelligence, is at the head of the colored Association. We have also organized a Committee of Public Safety, of which Thomas Richardson and Thomas Walker, colored, are members. We all signed a pledge to sustain this Committee now and hereafter, and have consigned to them the government of the town." Letters and dispatches received by Mr. Baldwin from St. Louis state that \$800 was raised there by the firm of Selz & Co., and that in New York \$1,000 has been raised. A dispatch from Port Gibson dated the 24th reports 160 cases and sixteen deaths, which shows an alarming increase in this disease. There are five doctors, one of whom has the fever. The case of Port Gibson will be presented by Mr. Baldwin to the Chicago Committee having in charge the collection of money for the vellow-fever sufferers, and this VICKSBURG.

at Port Gibson, but who for many years has been in the habit of spending his summers in this city, where he owns property, has recently heard trom his home, and the accounts which

HEARTRENDING SCENES. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. VICKSBURG, Miss., Aug. 26.—It is heartrend. ing to witness the suffering in our city, increasare actually besieged by crowds in some locali ties, begging them to come in and see the sick and dying. Dr. Whitehead, one of our oldest physicians, was compelled to go to bed this after-noon. This makes six who have been stricken down since the commencement of the fever. Three doctors have arrived from Mobile, which, six that have come to our rescue in the pass two days, and are doing yeoman service.

There is an increase in the number of new

cases over yesterday's report of fifty-five, the number for the past twenty-four hours being 104, and the number of interments are twenty-REALIZING THE AWFUL SITUATION which our suffering city is placed in, the authorities forwarded to-day the following appeals, ities forwarded to-day the following appeals, which speak for themselves:

The Hon. G. W. McCrary. Secretary of War:
We are in the midst of a pestilence. All business suspended, and with it the usual sources of employment and support. Many are assolutely destitute and the number is increasing hourly, with the absolute certainty of reaching 1,000 to 1,500 colored destitutes within a very few days. and no prospect of relief under sixty days. Special trains must bring the relief, if furnished, as noth steamboat and railroad transportation has ceased. Postmaster and family down.

J. P. Doll., Mayor pro tem.
C. E. Barn. Deputy Collector.
J. F. Tinnex, Signai Officer.
J. A. Klein, President of the Valley Bank.
E. S. Butts. President of the Ivality Bank.
W. M. Rockwood, President of the rloward Association.

sician. As a result many do not receive medical attention until too late to save life.

The "Howards" employ five physicians, but the sick calls are more than they can attend to. Two of our practicing physicians have died with the fever, and five others are now down.

THE STORY OF A REFUGEE.

A large number of relugees from Memphis are in the city, and among those ran across by a Tribung reporter yesterday were Mr. A. Brauschwiler and his father. The former succeeded in getting his family away after much trouble, and this is how he did it:

"Everybody who can get away is trying to do so," said he; "but very few are left now. I

Island & Pacific, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Chicago & Eastern Illinois, and the Chicago & Pacific Railroads not being represented, it was deemed best to adjourn to meet at the same place at 10 o'clock this morning, such lines to be requested to send representatives that there might be a concerted action of all lines. Secretary Sherman's Speech

on the Currency at Toledo, O. Unqualified Indorsement of the Greenback Dollar as It Is.

He Would Have as Much Paper Currency as Can Be Kept at Par with Coin.

Available Coin in the Treas-

POLITICAL

Some of Thurman's Spohisti-

per's Record Pointed Out by Gen. Garfield.

to hear Secretary Sherman this evening was immense. The Opera-House, where the meeting was held, and which can seat about 2,000, was packed to the last limit of its capacity, and Bernard, \$25. Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite bodies, \$100.

This is merely a first pledge by the lodges, and more will be given if it is required.

The following individual subscriptions by Masons were also reported: W. A. Stevens, \$5:

T. T. Gurney, \$5; A. Shire, \$5: F. N. Bradshaw, \$5; R. B. Roberts, \$5; B. F. Horner, \$5; D. S. Coulter, \$5: V. Finnagan, \$5; F. Addy, \$5; N. T. Gassette, \$5; Judgre Bradwell, \$10; C. H. Davie, \$5; J. S. Norton, \$5; A. M. Thompson, \$5; S. W. McArthur, \$5: E. B. Randail, \$2; O. Young, \$5; L. Young, \$5; W. Young, \$5; J. C. Ferris, \$5; H. O. Maynard, \$3; D. J. Avery, \$5; William McNeil, \$2; B. F. Howard, \$5; R. Thibodo, \$5; A. McMail, \$3; W. H. Blackburn, \$3; J. Bossåmer, \$3; J. B. Kirk, of Evanston, \$50. Altogether the pledges and paid subscriptions amounted to about \$1,000. A portion of this money will be sent a once to the Grand Master of Masons of Mississippi, and be distributed among members of the craft suffering from yellow fever or other discases. The Masons of this city; having felt the hand of misfortune, are responding readily to the appeal from the South, and will do so again, if called upon.

During the meeting, a letter was read from tance. There were hardly less than 3,000 pie present. There were some anticipation on offensive demonstration, as this city is of the strongholds of the ragbabyltes, a afflicted with many Greenbackers who truculent with their mouths. At opening of the speech there peared to be a knot of fifteen or ta men who were there for the purpose of his at every opportunity. They did this with a energy for a while, but provoked cheering a time, which drowned them out. They are

or even toe paper dollur, and, if issued with-inst, the silver dollar will surely deprecate the gold dollar, and will become the single lard of value. This is as certain as the march

standard of value. This is as certain as the march of time.

But gold also is an indispensable standard of value. It measures all the larger transactions of business life. It is used as such bymost Christian and civilized nations of the world, and its demonstization would be as great an injury as the femonstization of silver.

Now, fellow-citizens, I am in favor of so adjusting this matter that both metals will circulate at par with each other; that you will have gold cagles and silver dollars, and a dollar of either will purchase precisely the same commodities.

HOW BOTH METALS WILL CIRCULATE AT PAR. This can be done, while the market value of silver is lower than its legal ratio with gold, either, First-By limiting the amount of silver to be issued, or,

First—By limiting the amount of silver to be issued, or, Second—By readjusting the relative weight of the two coins, either by increasing the weight of the iliver coin, or lowering the weight of the gold coin, or equalizing them by increasing the weight of silver can, by the International Conference between bi-metallic nations now in seasion, which I sinverely trust may arrive at some practical result. Bither plan or any other to keep those coins on a par with each other will meet my hearty concurrence, but I am utterly opposed to any measure that will despite up of the use of sither coin, circulating side by side, of equal purchasing power, at par with each other. I assure you in all frank-aces that the silver question must be solved in some such way, or we will have to adopt the single standard of silver like the Chinese and other Asiatenations.

c nations.

And now, fellow-citizens, I come to the most important question of this canvass.

THE MOST IMPORTANT QUESTION OF THE CANVASS.

Our paper currency is now happily brought to rery near par with cois. Will you insist upon the coil was a considered to the coil was a coil was a considered to the coil was a coil was a considered

IME MOST IMPORTANT QUESTION OF THE CANVASS.

Our paper currency is now happily brought to
rery near par with zois. Will you insist upon
keeping it at par, or will you, by repealing the
Resumption act, retrace the steps already taken
and embark again upon the sea of irredeemable
paper currency? Shall our paper monay hereafter
be redeemable in coin upon fee demand of the
holder and be maintained at par with cone, or shall
it be what its friends call a Sat "money, irreieemable in coin, depending upon the daily trademarks of bankers and brokers for its value and
apon the changing majorities in Congress for its
amount and quality?

This County of Lucas has always been a good
Republican county. It earnestly suppryted the
Administration of Abraham and any appropriated all
the measures of the Calles of the Culion was
not effectled by the same bopulation in any portion
of the United States. It is to you as Republican is
fine the states what I have to say to-night.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY THE PARENT OF
GREENBACKS.

It was the Republican party which devised and
issued the greenbacks, and which has thus far auslained them and advanced them by slow and granlained them and advanced them by alone and
instead the greenbacks, and which has thus far auslained them and advanced them by slow and granlained them and advanced them by slow and granlained them and advanced them by alone and
instead the greenbacks, and which has thus far auslained them and advanced them by alone and
instead to be republican as to the desire that
the money courived by their policy, and the
thought he, as to the means by which the result
has been brought about, but there should be no
difference among Republicans as to the desire that
the money courived by their policy, and the
those instrument by which the forces of the
United States were marshaled d

ar months before the time fixed, silver and and paper are almost on par with each other. ar greenbacks will now buy within one-half of scent as much provision, clothing, and things as the best gold coin ever issued from mint. The laboring man has a standard of equal to that of the bondapider. The only isse nufulfilled by the Republican party is st performed.

w, the steps by which the result has been ved were simple, lawful, and beneficent, and, ps, it is best for me to state them as briefly as.

perhaps, it is best for me to state them as briefly is I can.

How it was vindicated.

First—Silver coin was gradually substituted for fractional currency. The amount of fractional currency. The amount of fractional silver coin issued to the same date is \$38,307,680. Here has been no contraction, out an increase of over \$14,000,000 current money by the substitution of a durable coin for an expensive and wasteful note.

Second—A gradual retirement of United States cotes from \$382,000,000 January, 1875, to \$346,581,016 now. This reduction was made only as circulating notes were issued to National Banks, and only to the extent of 80 per cent of the notes so issued. This was to be continued until the amount outstanding was \$300,000,000, but Congress during the recent session, in view of the general desire to stop reduction, suspended it and fixed the amount of United States notes at \$346,581,016, the amount; then outstanding. Though this adds to the difficulties of executing the Resumption law, still I have entire confidence in our shilly to maintain that amount in circulation.

OOLD ACCUMULATED AT THE HATE OF \$5,000,000

PER MONTH.

ability to maintain that amount in circuition.

GOLD ACCOMULATED AT THE RATE OF \$5,000,000

PER MONTH.

Third—By the accumulation of coin in the Treasury in view of resumption. The authority to thus secumulate is plainly given by the Resumption act, and was the chief means provided to secure and maintain resumption. My predecessors, no doobt, believing that this accumulation ought not to commence during their terms, had taken no steps under the provision of the Resumption act. When I assumed the duties of my present office, after careful study of the whole question, I determined that it would be necessary to accumulate, in addition to the surplus revenue, the sum of \$100,000,000 of gold coin, and that it dught to be acsumulated at the rate of \$5,000,000 a month from the lat of May, 1877, to the date of resumption. It was confidently declared by those who opposed the law that it would be impossible to accumulate this coin without putting up the price of gold, and thus defeating the object, but the experiment shows that it was not only feasible but advantageous to the current business of the country.

We accumulated readily during eight months of that year at the rate of \$5,000,000 a month, with gold constantly declining in price. This process was arrested by the debates in Congress and the threatened repeal of the Resumption Act, but was again resumed in the spring of this year, when it was found still more easy to accumulate Gots by the more rapid esie of bonds, so that on the 10th of this month the Treasury of the United States was supplied with \$200,011,763.15 gold and alliver coin and buillion.

PRECISE CONDITION OF THE TREASURY RELATIVE

d bullion. Dition of the treasury relative ECISE CONDITION OF THE TREASURY RELATIVE
I have received a recent statement from the
casurer of the United States which shows the
recise condition of the Treasury in view of reimption, as follows:
IREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES. WASHINGTON,
C., Aug. 20, 1878—508: I have the honor to advise
us that on Aug. 10, 1878, there were in the Treasury
Visions.

\$185, 273,016.85 10,395,266.00 6,539,637.69 6,812.812.41 Of which there will be required for the fet-

in redefined and many; and of debt estial of debt estial of debt estial to be due and don that date ... 4,000,000.00 terest estimated day and unpaid

country, and of those most experienced in financial matter.

I do not think it necessary to enter into more detail as to the plan of resumption or the ability to maintain resumption, or so to the arguments for or against the measures and optically discussed in Congress, and my own views fully explained to the Committees of Congress in interviews, published by the Senate and House last winter, and accessible no doubt to you.

EVERY STEP HAS BEEN OPEN AND FRANK.
It is sufficient to say that since the passage of the Resumption act every promise and expectation of the friends of this act have been justified by events, and every prophecy of its opponents has

the Resumption act every promise and expectation of the friends of this act have been justified by events, and every prophecy of its opponents has been faisified. Every step in the process of resumption has been open, public, and frank, and beneticial in a business sense. All the crits which you have suffered are the direct result of the infation of paper money and the panic which preceded the Resumption act. The whole process of resumption has substantially been carried on since the 1st of May, 1877, and has been attended with reviving business and prosperity. The failures that have occurred during this time have been the direct result of engagements and contracts made before that date.

SHALL WE GO FORWARD OR RECEDE!

And now, fellow-citizens, the real question is, shall we go forward and complete this process, or shall we go forward and complete this process, or shall we go forward and complete this process, or shall we go forward on complete this process, or shall we go forward consider some general principle gathered from the experience, not only of our own people, but of all nations we have, at any period, maintained mixed standards of paper money.

tion, I beg or you to consider some general principle gathered from the experience, not only of our own people, but of all nations who have, at any period, maintained mixed standards of paper money.

WHEN IRREDEMABLE PAPER MONEY IS JUSTIFIED.

Irredeemable paper money is only justified by war carried to the extent of national peril, when the life of the nations is at stake. It ought to be redeemable as soon as the bublic exigencies will permit. It is not money, but the promise to only money. These are axioms of political economy, the truth of which all experience has demonstrated. We issued this money only in the midst of such a peril. Our error, if any, has been that we have delayed too long the measures of resumption. Now, when they are almost complete, and gold, and silver, and paper money for the bidholder and the notheridar, the rich and gold in ambie stores awaits the day of resumption, we flepublicans should not debate the guestion of the repeal of the Resumption act.

WE ARE RIGHT AND WE SHOULD GO AREAD, With all our promises on record, we should not be deluded by the cry for "fait" money. The cisely what is the meaning of this phrase I do not know, but I presume it means a money that is not measured by any other,—that is not redeemable in any other,—but has its origin, force, sanction; and value in the manda's of the Government, and will vary day by day in purchasing power.

As between this kind of money and the old green-back, regenerated, restored, convertible into coin, the standard of all value, and the mediting of all payments. I am for the greenback against "Sait" money. A great nation like ours, rich in varied resources, with a free people ofgremarkable intelligence, is not driven to resort to any expedients which would affect the public credit, or the public credit, or the public credit, or the public area of the money of the evilized world, make it as good as any other money, and maintain. Its standard of values as high as that of any coin were saved from the money of the evil into world, whis

reatly misled.

VILS OF INREDERNABLE MONEY HERETOFORE.

is the only one that could be agreed upon.

I was very general in its provisions, but did ive ample obwer to prepare for and to maintain sumption. It did not abolish the greenback. On accountary the greenbacks were expressly to be tained to the extent of \$300,000,000 as a part of the permanent currency of the country, and this are, on the last of January, 1879, to be made as conduction to be redeemable in coin, and to be send and reissued as the money of the people, the sandation of our promises. This was to be the abiliment of our promises. This was to answer a those who said the greenback would never be deemed.

RESUMPTION ACT HAS VINDICATED ITSELP.

And now, fellow-citizens, the Resumption at vindicated itself. We will be prepared when to the concurrence of a certain portion of the Democratic party, who, though they always by instinct and habit voted against every measure of the Republican party, we have had the sympathy and concurrence of a certain portion of the Democratic party, who, though they always by instinct and habit voted against every measure of the Republican party, we have had the sympathy and concurrence of a certain portion of the Democratic party, who, though they always by instinct and habit voted against every measure of the Republican party from the beginning of the War to this time, even in the darkest hour of the War, always professed to be in favor, and talked in a favor, of good money redeemable in coin. This class of Democrats, though they opposed the Resumption act, did the because they declared it to be a hindrance to resumption, and denounced us because we did not resume sooner. This was the position of the last National Democratic Convention.

SENATOR THURMAN IN ACCORD WITH REPUBLICAN POLICY.

Senator Thurman, my colieague for many years in the Senate, was one of this class of Democrats, and although our financial measures did not exactly please him and he generally voted against them, yet he freely said, like Mr. Bayard and others, he desired resumption, and stood by the old Jackson Democracy in favor of hard money. The exingencies of party tactics have led him recently to make a speech to which, with entire respect for him, I desire briefly to reply. So far as he seeks to show his consistency and concurrence with his fellow Democrats, it is a domestic matter, and I will not interfere, but some of the positions taken by him I must contest. He says:

"I think I do them no injustice which I say that the leaders of the Republican party are in fawfe of directly the opposite course.—that is to say, they would retire all the greenbacks of order that their places night be filled with National-Bank notes."

SENATOR THURMAN'S ASSERTION EMPHATICALLY SENATOR THURMAN IN ACCORD WITH REPUB-

BENATOR THURMAN'S ASSERTION EMPHATICALLY DENIED. Senator Thurman is greatly mistaken in this po-sition. As I have already shown, the Ropublican party is not in favor of rettring the greenbacks in order that their piace might be filled with National-

SENATOR THURMAN WANTS WATIONAL BANKS

SENATOR THURMAN WANTS NATIONAL BANKS ABOLISHED.

In his speech at Hamilton Senator Thurman openly advocates increasing the amount of United States notes outstanding from \$340,000,000 by issing United States notes in place of the National-Bank notes outstanding. He declares that the principal feature of the Democratic platform is the proposed substitution of greenbacks for National-Bank notes. He would thus render specie payments impossible during this, and perhaps the next, generation, and this at a time when specie resumution, which he has so strongly favored, as on the eve of success.

THE POSITION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY DE-FINED.

PINED.

The position of the Republican party is in favo The position of the Republican party is in favor of greenbacks restored to ther normal condition of paper money, equal to com and redeemable in coin on the demand of the holder, while the position of the Democratic party, as stated by Judge Thurman, is in favor of the issue and maintenance in circulation of \$688,000,000 of United States notes without any provision whatever for their redemption or their conversion into coin. This issue is distinctly made, and for one I distinctly accept it. We favor paper money redeemable in coin, and the largest amount that can be maintained at par with coin, while he favors an amount of paper issued affectly by the Government, not convertible into coin, with no provision for its redemption, and to an amount that no one has claimed can be maintained at par with coin.

If easys it is just as easy to maintain \$668,000,000 greenbacks at par with coin as it is to maintain \$140,000,000 greenbacks at par with coin as it is to maintain \$140,000,000 greenbacks at par with coin as it is to maintain \$140,000,000 greenbacks at par with coin as it is to maintain \$140,000,000 greenbacks at par with coin as it is to maintain \$140,000,000 greenbacks at par with coin as it is to maintain \$140,000,000 greenbacks at par with coin.

BANK ROTES PAYABLE IN GREENBACKS, NOT IN

BANK NOTES PATABLE IN GERMBACES, NOT IN COIN.

But he forgets to state that the bank notes are pavable in greenbacks and not in coin, and that they are to be redeemed by the banks at their risk and expense, and not by the United States. No coin reserve is needed by them for such redemption. The issue of these notes aids in maintaining the United States notes at par with coin instead of obstructing it.

The banks are required to keep in their vanits and in the Treasury of the United States an amble reserve of United States motes to redeem their notes, and thus gives to the United States an amble reserve of United States motes to redeem their notes, and thus gives to the United States notes a new which tends to maintain them at par with coins. The whole burden now resting upon the Government is to maintain resumption upon the amount of United States notes, and thus confessedly can be done by a coin reserve of from 30 to 40 per cent, which we have on hand, while, if the whole amount of crenitation was in United States notes, no coin reserve that could be reasonably secured, and maintained would be sufficient for the purpose of redemption.

BANK NOTES NOT GOVERNMEN NOTES.

The bank notes are not in any sense the notes of the Government. They are the notes of private corporations amily secured, redeemed by them, maintained by them, or, if they fail to redeem them, the security can at once be applied to their redemption. This expedient of allowing a portion of the circulation to be used by private corporations results of maintain in circulation nearly twice as much paper money as could be maintained.

at par in coin if issued directly by the Govern at par in coin if issued directly by the Government.

WHY THUMMAN'S PLAN IS WRONG.

His plan would directly violate the provisions of the Loan laws, under which both United States bonds and motes are issued, and which limit expressly the amount of United States notes to \$400.000, 000. This would be a violation of the public faith, and would impair at once the public credit, and do inconceivably more harm than it could give profit to the Government.

This scheme of his encounters directly the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, and would, no doubt, be beld unconstitutional because it provides for a very large increase of United States notes in a time of profound peace, where no such exigency as is contemplated by the Constitution or decision of the Supreme Court exists to justify such an issue.

THE INEVITABLE EFFECTS OF THURMAN'S POLICY.

Justify such an issue.

THE INEVITABLE EFFECTS OF THURMAN'S

POLICY.

It would at once drive out of existence the whole system of National Banks, which have been the means alone by which State banks have been prevented from issuing circulating notes. The only franchies the National Banks receive from the Government which induces them to maintain their corporate existence is the right, under limits fixed by law, to issue circulating notes. Take this from them and they would at once case, without exception, to be National Banks, and would be organized again, as before the War, into State banks, with such powers as any State might give them. The inevitable effect of this policy would be to revive again the system of State banks without any security for their notes, upon such terms as any State might prescribe, and thus all the evils of State bank money, which the people experienced before the War, will recur again. Nearly a generation has passed since the incongrous system of paper money which existed before the War was wept away by the National-Banking act. It is safe to say that the injury done to the people of the United States by the failure of these banks, by the uncertain value of their paper money, by its limited local circulation, and by successful counterfeiting was annually greater than the interest of the entire National-Bank circulation, and by successful counterfeiting was annually greater than the interest of the entire National-Bank circulation of the United States.

BANKING COMPORATIONS THE WEAKEST MEMBERS OF A COMMUNITY.

tion, and by successful counterfeiting was annually greater than the interest of the entire National—Talk circulation of the United States.

BANKING COMPORATIONS THE WEAKEST MEMBERS OF A COMMUNITY.

It is easy to oppose banking corborations. Instead of having political power, they are the weakest members of a community. Say what you will of them, their substitution for State banks was one of the wisist and most beneficial acts of the Genoral Government since the commencement of the War. Personally I have but little interest in or feeling for National Banks. But for the benefits derived from them, I would not care what became of them. Their continued existence ought to depend upon their ability, without cost or trouble to the United States, to maintain their circulating notes at par with United States notes or colm. If they fail in this they ought to be abolished. If they do it they ought to be abolished. If they do it they ought to be abolished. If they do it they ought to be continued. They are useful financial agents scattered through the United States in exchanging the products of industry and in localizing capital. They paid last year to the Government of the United States \$7.076.087 in taxes, and for State and local taxes \$9.701, 732, or a total of \$10,777.\$19, or nearly four millions more than Judge Thurman estimates we will save to the people by issuing greenbacks instead of the bank-notes. These taxes would all be lost to the United States and to the States if the National Banks were abolished. Their notes are secured beyond peradventure; they are protected from counterfeiting far more successfully than any former system, and to their credit be it said, not one dollar has been lost on any National-Bank note ever issued. Wherever you go you may carry them with safety, without examination as to where or when they were issued. They are good everywhere in the United States.

CONSIDERED.

Senator Thurman has stated some objections to he National Banks, to which I will briefly reply. He says:

'In the first place a National-Bank currency
means the indefinite perpetuation of the public
debt.'

As a National Bank exists only for twenty years As a National Bank exists only for twenty years from the date of its organization, and is liable at any time by act of Congress to oe abolished, this does not seem a very potent reason. I am sorry to say that the prospect of paying our debt so soon as the life of a National Bank is not very flattering, nor are they likely to deter its payment. As for the influence of these institutions so much feared by Mr. Thurman, it is not an object of alarm, for it cannot be combined, or if that were attempted, it could be overthrown by a single wave of popular opinion.

it could be overthrown by a single wave of popular opinion.

His second objection to the National-Banking system is "that it tends to combine, concentrate, and intensify the money power."

This again is an illusive fear. There is no power in this country that is so weak in political management as what is called the money power. It never has been nor can it be concentrated so as to affect political questions. The tendency of our institutions makes it easy to combine at once political opinion and political power against it.

NO TEN BANK PRESIDENTS AGREE.

Party organization is infinitely more powerful for combination than the money power. My own experience in office enables me to say that if you convene ten bank Presidents you will have ten different upinions, while party organization brings even Judge Thurman and Gen. Ewing on the same platform.

Nor is it true, as stated by Judge Thurman, that

hatform.

Nor is it true, as stated by Judge Thurman, that strong at home and respected acroad, and in r single question has it favored what is called it money interest. THE VITAL ISSUE BETWEEN THE TWO GREAT

THE VITAL ISSUE BETWEEN THE TWO GREAT PARTIES.

The vital issue between the two great parties has been, on the part of the Republicans, a desire to maintain the integrity of the Union and abolish slavery; to secure equal political and civil rights to all men; to maintain the national honor, and to advance the industrial interests of the country; while the theory and policy of the Democratic party has been to belittle the National Government; to subordinate it to the power of the States; to preserve slavery; to leave industry without protection and support; and to sectionalize into petty communities the elements of a great and powerful nation; and these are now, and will be in the future, the inevitable tendencies of these two parties. The third objection stated by him to the National-Bank circuistion is, that it is a special privilege, and takes many millions out of the pockets of the people.

al-Bank circulation is, that it is a special privilege, and takes many millions out of the pockets of the people.

BANKS ENIOY NO SPECIAL PRIVILEGES.

This again is untrue in point of fact and illuvical in argument. The National-Bank circulation is not a special privilege, but is open to every association of five persons that may be organized in day part of the United States. To call it a special privilege is absurd. The same privilege might be granted to every individual citizen or the United States, but experience shows that a corporation is more wisely administered when it is composed of a number of persons, not less than five, than when it is controlled by a single person, and corporate nutbority is essential to preserve its existence in case of the death of a partner. But for this the special privilege might be granted to every citizen who could give the requisite security for the redemption of the notes issued by him.

As to putting money into the pockets of the shareholders, this again is absurd. The Government pays nothing and contributes nothing to a bank. The shareholders buy the bonds of the Government and deposit them with the Government for the security of the note-holders. If the bank retires, the bonds belong to the shareholders and not to the Government. Nor can the Government pay these bonds in the hands of individuals. The Government would pay the same interest on sheet bonds in the hands of individuals. The Government would pay the same interest on sheet bonds in the hands of individuals. The Government would pay the same interest on sheet bonds in the hands of individuals. The Government would pay the same interest on sheet bonds in the hands of individuals. The Government would pay the same interest on sheet bonds in the hands of individuals. The Government would pay the same interest on bonds held by it as a security. But for this a mortgage security or a personal security is the highest and best, this is demanded, not for the benefit of the Government, but for the inference when the Gover

ating notes.

F GREENBACKS WERE SUBSTITUTED FOR NA-TONAL-BANK NOTES.

He says that the Government ought to issue these notes. The answer is, that if the Government these notes. The answer is, that if the Government issues them it must undertake to maintain ihem at par with coin, or else the people must suffer from the evils of an irredeemable ourrency. The cost of this redemption by the banks is already so great, but specie payments have actually come, that this so-called special privilege is getting to be a special burden, and more banks are surrendering their circulation than are taking checilation. It is a special privilege that more seek to avoid than to acquire.

a special privilege that more seek to avoid than to acquire.

Judge Thurman computes how much the United States would save if it issued \$322,000,000 more of greenbacks and redeemed that amount of bonds. I do not stop to examine this computation, but I only wonder why he stopped at \$322,000,000. Why not save the entire interest of the public debt by issuing greenbacks for the whole of it? Why not repudiate it at once? That would, according to his computation, save the entire interest of the public debt, or \$93,000,000, with no other loss than the loss of national honor.

TIMELY QUESTIONS THAT THURMAN SHOULD ANSWER.

TIMELY QUESTIONS THAT THURMAN SHOULD ANSWEE.

What assurance has be that \$322,000,000 will
satisfy the more advanced lights of repudiation?
How will he pay out the \$332,000,000? Will he
claim the right to pay the bonds at par with them?
Does he deny the moral and legal obligation by
which they are to be paid in coin? Does he propose to repudiate the act of 1899? The immediate
effect of the commencement of such an issue would
depreciate the notes lower and lower, would widen
more and more the gap between the notes and coin,
would revive again the distinction between the
bondholder and the noteholder—gold for the bondholder and depreciated paper money for the people. It would at once stop the funding operations
under which we save one-tirit of the interest of
the national debt. No man would boy either a 4
or a 5 or a 10 per cent bond in the face of an act of

repugiation. Again, as the notes depreciate it becomes more diment to provide coin for the payment of the interest, or would be repudiate the obligation to pay the interest in coin? He says he is in favor of receiving greenbacks for custom duties. Will be, then, buy coin? If so his policy will already have advanced the value of coin. These are questions that so astue a reasoner as Judge Thurman ought fairly to answer before he persuades the people to embark in his scheme. waat judge thurman Proposes.

persuades the people to embark in his scheme.

Watar Audige Thirman Profoses.

He proposes to issue more notes without any provision for their payment, when our revenues are ample to meet our expenditure, in a time of profound pence, when there is no motive of patriotism or daily, or safety to imped such a course, and this merely to save the interest of 4 per cent on \$392,000,000. But this very act, if adopted, would prevent our, selling a toousand million of 4 per cent bonds with which to pay an equal amount of 6 per cent bonds, and in this work an annual loss to the Government of 320,000,000,000 a year more than the entire pretended saving by his proposed policy.

Again, what moral right has the Government of the United States to require its citizens to take its moles as money and a standard of value merely for the purpose of saving the interest on those bonds. In a time of war we may concede this, ip a time of posee there is no legal or moral foundation for such a claim unless the notes are minutained at par and redeemed at par. Is not the United States able to pay the interest of its notes?

There are a secondary to the contraction of the Currence was there has been contraction.

able to pay the interest of its notes?

THERE HAS BEEN CONTRACTION OF THE CURRENCY.

Judge Thurman says there has been contraction of the currency. No one disputes that there has been contraction of the currency. No one disputes that there has been contraction of the currency. The amount of United States notes retired since the passage of the Resumption act is, as he states it, \$55, 328, 984. But there was issued to National Banks in place of this \$44, 161, 230 of circulating notes. It is true that National-Bank modes have been retired, but this has been done, not under the Resumption act, but by the voluntary action of the banks. They are free to issue and retire their notes and they have done so.

If the special privilege about which he has discussed so much was so valuable to them, they would have increased their issues of bank notes, but instead of that the burdens imposed upon this privilege and the want of profitable use of money have induced the banks to reduce their circulation to a much greater amount than it has been increased, so that the effect has been a large decrease of the currency of the country, but this has not been clusted by the Resumption act.

Now, those are the objections stated to the National Banks by Jadge Thurman, and my answer to them. If comes back again to this: Shall we have in the United States a currency redeemable in coin? Will we to save interest osar in the future all the erils of an irredeemable currency, lear up a system of banks infalled better than any ever before enjoyed in this country, compel these oanks now to call in their loans and close up their accounts, and add to the distress of the times by dangerous and almost revolutionary proceedings against corporations of our own creation which have no special privileges, and which contribute to the general good by paying large taxes and by acting as convenient localized agencies of loans and exchange?

BUSINESS DEPRESSION ALSO GENERAL ABROAD.

BUSINESS DEPRESSION ALSO GENERAL ABROAD.

the general good by paying large taxes and by acting as convenient localized agencies of loans and exchange?

BUSINESS DEPRESSION ALSO GENERAL ABROAD. Judge Thurman says:

"Now, certainly no one will deny that this country has for the last five years suffered, as perhaps no other country ever did suffer, from depression in every branch of business in every industrial occupation."

I deny this statement in toto. That this country has suffered from depression in many branches of business and in many industrial occupations I admit, but every civilized and Christian country in the world has suffered to a greater degree. In comparison with any nation of modern times, our condition in every respect is more prosperous and happy. If you read the English, or French, or German papers, you will find that our causes of complaint are nothing to be compared with theirs, while in our country there are many circumstances which relieve the general depression. Let me name some of the hopeful signs of the times. The whole period since the War, and before the panic, was a debt-contracting peried. From July 1. 1863, to July 1. 1873, our imports exceeded our exports in the enormous sum of \$1,047,068,219. Much of this was for silks and furbelows, contracted in the faith of corner lots marked up, of inflated fortunes suddenly acquired, but most of it was for articles that our own labor should have produced. It represented foreign capital loaned to our citizens and to corporations and paid for in Government and corporation bonds and private notes. The same causes produced extravagant prices here. Wild schemes, railroads built twenty years in advance of their need, reckless expenditures, led to numerous debts being contracted and to our critices and to corporation bonds and private notes. The same causes produced extravagant prices here. Wild schemes, railroads built twenty years in advance of their need, reckless expenditures, led to numerous debts being contracted and to our critices and to corporations and homes and jarms being plast

WONDERFUL INCREASE IN EXPORTS.

I have here a recent table showing the increase of leading exports of our own production. This shows that our exports of cotton, iron, steel, coppor, leather, and other manufactures has increased within ten years nearly two-fold, and that the exports of our agricultural implements and provisions have increased nearly three-fold. The total amount of certain leading commodities exported in 1883 was \$144,000,000, and in 1878 was \$404,000,000, showing an increase of \$263,000,000.

Another table shows that our importation of certain Yabrids which we can readily make in this country has diminished nearly one-half. Of textile fabrics, including manufactures of cotton, silk, clothing, and dress goods, the amount imported in 1878 was \$55,000,000, most or which was supplied by our own production.

PALLING OFF OF IMPORTS.

The imports of iron and steel in various forms in 1873 was \$59,2004,500,400 forms in 1873 was \$59,200,000 most permit in 1873 the diallers. WONDERPUL INCREASE IN EXPORTS.

The imports of iron and steel in various forms in 1873 was \$59, 308, 452, while in 1878 it had fallen to \$9, 057, 033, showing a diminution or \$50, 250, -849. This falling off was supplied by our own in-

1873 was \$59, 308, 452, while in 1878 it had fallen to \$9, 057, 053, showing a dimination of \$50, 250, 849. This ialling off was supplied by our own industry.

The total leading manufactures named in this table imborted in 1873 was \$272, 957, 053, and during the fiscal year earling June 30, 1878, it was \$124, 211, 734, making a failing off of \$148, 747, 899. This great decrease was especially noticeable in the imports of manufactures of cotton, silk, wool, iron, and steel.

This increase of our exports and diminution of our imports is perhaps the most remarkable in modern times. We are competing in cotton faorles with Manchester, for cutlery with Sheffield, in from and steel with Birmingham, in watches with Switzerland, and in gloves with France. It is a debt-paying and trade-developing process that is adding immensely to our wealth.

REDUCTION OF INTEREST OF DEBT.

Our progress towards resumption is accompanied by increased national credit, and by a large reduction of the interest of the public debt.

Under the Refunding act, which is designed to convert our 6 per cent bonds into bonds bearing a lower rate of interest, we have already sold at par in coin \$500,000,000 of 45 per cent bonds. \$248,000,000 of 44 per cent bonds, the proceeds of which (except \$50,000,000 of 44 per cent bonds, the proceeds of which (except \$50,000,000 of 64 per cent bonds where a policy sold at particular to the same and a summar saving in the interest of the debt of \$10,000,000, and we are now daily selling the 4 per cent bonds directly to the people upon the boars of a popular loan in sums as low as \$50. These bonds have necome the savings banks of the people, a safe deposit for their surplus money, always available for use when necded, and depending upon the honor of the nation, and, therefore, safe from loss. The most satisfactory feature of this loan is that it is being held in small sams by great numbers by our rellow-citizens, and is distributed throughout all the States in the Union. During the first twenty days of the present

issue of 1865.

PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER.
The United States is now the largest producer of gold and silver in the world. During the last year the estimated production of gold was \$45,000,000, and of silver, \$35,000,000, and, though the Constock lode gives evidence of exhaustion, other mines are being discovered, and the probabilities are that our production will increase rather than diminish. This is an important element in the question of our shifty to maintain resumption. question of our ability to maintain resumption.

Devision Person of Agriculture.

Then, again, the enormous development of our agricultural production, the chief employment of our people, gives a source of wealth and prosperity unexampled in any nation in modern times. From the Atlantic to the Facific, from Canada to the Guli of Mexico, our country has been blessed with bountful harvests, assuring plenty of food to all our people and an increase of our exports to Europe. I onderstand that a rich stream of wheat is now pouring into your port for shipment.

It is this industry which lies at the foundation of our prosperity, and which invites now millions of laborers to aid in the development of uncultivated lands. The War withdraw from agriculture millions of laborers, who are again invited to join in this most healthful and happy pursuit of life, and the crowded cities are freely invited to send their earples population to fruitful fields and bountiful harvests.

After the War of 1812 the myration commenced DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

sarplus population to fruitful fields and bountiful harvests.

After the War of 1812 the migration commenced which peopled Ohio, indiana, and Illinois, and, although there are no such rich lands open now for settlement, yet Texas, isansas, Nebraska, and the whole tier of States west of the Missouri River, together with the undeveloped Territories of the West, invite migration and insure to labor a just reward, and offer them facilities for transportation and settlement that our fathers did not enjoy.

And now fellow citizens, in canclusion, let me invite your attention briefly to the aritation of the labor question, not only in this country, but in other countries where production has exceeded consumption and thrown out of employment unny industrious laboration may ame paralyzed important branches of industry, especially of the iron and codi industries. I know that in some places labor is depressed, that wages are low, that many a willing hand finds it hard to get work, and sometimes hungry men, women, and calldren want food and clothing, and shame be to him who does not sympathize with such suffering and relieve it if possible. No wonder that honest labor grows soured at the inequalities of life, and sometimes listens to the cry of the demagogue that human laws have caused this distress, and that if he was in office he could furnish rederess.

THE SAME LABOR DISTRESS TRROUGHOUT THE SAME LABOR DISTRESS THROUGHOUT

in office he could furnish redress.

THE SAME LABOR DISTRESS THROUGHOUT EUROPE.

The same distress in a far greater degree exists in Great Britain, France, Germany, and sil-civilized nations, whalever may be their forms of currency or standards of value Modern inventions which supply wonderful machinery which consumes only water and coal, as a substitute for the skilled mechanic, have greatly diminished the occupation of labor. Fewer laborers are required for the same work. The only remedy would seem to be to pursue new industries and seek new markets to be supplied. Our own country is biessed with cheap lands inviting labor, and the energy of our own people, as I have shown, is already discovering increased employment in supplying productions herelofore made abroad, and in sending our home productions to foreign countries. All that the Government can do within its limited powers it ought to do to encourage, protect, and foster labor.

And I can say of our laws and institutions that they are far more favorable to the laboring man than those of any other country, and any-idea, or reform, or measure that is proposed to relieve and protect labor. Sinds in the Republican party its earnest and sympathetic advocate. That party has done more for the nrotection and development of labor than any other. Our Constitution and laws guarantee to every man equal civil and political rights. Property is more equally distributed than elsewhere except in France, and, excluding the negroes, who but recently acquired the right to vote, a greater proportion of our vitizens are property-holders, and the rest want to be, hope to be, and can be. This country of ours is not the permanent field for tramps and Communists. Our laws for the distribution of property tend directly and rapidly to distribute large estates. Froperty here is required to pay more tribute to labor than in any country in the world.

Government will protect Labor.

GOVERNMENT WILL PROTECT LABOR.

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GOVERNMENT WILL PROTECT LABOR.

Property educates the children, maintains all your charitable institutions, maintains your streets, roads, and local improvements, and all parts of national, State, and local government. The very few taxes that attach to those who have no property are on whisky, tobacco, and beer, which are voluntary taxes. If the Government can do more to protect labor, it will. It offers to every citizen a homestead on the public lands. It offers every man an equal chance. Every office and honor is open to equal competition, and it gives to no man rank, title, or advantage except what he himself acquires. This is all that a free government can do. It cannot take the property of the rich and divide it among the poor. It cannot, as is proposed, take the public treasure, collected by taxes, and distribute it in any other way except for the limited proper objects provided for by the Constitution. It cannot control contracts men make with each other, except where they are grossly immoral or violate public policy. Its office is spent when it secures freedom, equality, and an equal chance in the race of life. While the sympathies of the Republican Party must ever be with the laboring man, it cannot violate the fundamental principles of free government to favor any class, or refuse to protect any class in the snjoyment of life, property, and the fruits of their own labor.

In the general management of your affairs the Republican party has done all that it could do to develop the national resources and maintain the national honor, to protect all men in equal rights. to secure to all men equal privileges and an equal chance in life, and that is ready to adopt any proper and constitutional mode of relieving distress, and advancing the interests of any portion of the people. I can safely appeal to all of you who have shared in the honors and labors of this party, to still stand by its flag, now that the difficulties of the recent past are passing away, with the full hope tha

portation to China,—a device made to give him a market for his bullion,—and upon the fall of silver it was perverted by him as a means of cheating our own people.

GEN. GARFIELD.

cheating our own people.

GEN. GARFIELD.

His speech at massillon, O., Aug. 24, 1878.

At a Republican mass-meeting and in Massillon, O., on Saturday evening 224, Gen. Garfield made a speech, from the extract the following:

Senator Thurman, in his late speech at Hamilton, gives his unqualified indorsement to the Ohio platform which demands the absolute repeal of the Resumption act, and that, too, when resumation is almost accomplished. The only pretext offered by the Ohio Democracy for demanding its repeal, is the charge that the business distress of the country has seen caused by the operations of the Resumption law, and by what they call "the merciless toolicy of contracting the currency, hoarding gold, and increasing the value of money." This charge is both reckless and unjust. I ask every man who believes in this allegation to wrestle win the following facts: In 1800, a year of peace, and, at least, of fair prosperity, it year of Democratic rule, this country had \$207,000,000 of paper currency. Up to that time \$215,000,000 was the largest amount of paper currency ever in circulation at any one time in this country. Banking was free in most of the States, and bankers were issuing all the currency, they could keep in circulation. No one then claimed that there was an insufficient volume of currency, and I doubt whether any reasonable man will now claim that the currency of 1850 was insufficient volume of paper currency was \$750,000,000, or more than three times the amount in 1860. In the face of this fact, will any manufor intelligence asy that the panic of '73' was caused by an insufficient volume of paper currency? The volume in 1873 was greater than it had been in the six previous wears. It was firty millions greater than it 1874 was any one than the six previous wears. It was firty millions greater than it 1875 was asset by an insufficient volume of currency and exectic and I do not hesitate to declare that infaiton was one of the leading causes of that paint. On this point I fortify myself by the great

GROUNDS FOR RESUMPTION.

charing power.

Grounds for resumption on these impregnable grounds:

First—The public faith demands.it. By all the solemn pledges which a nation can give, the restoration of spece-payment was promised when the greenback was issued. That promise ought to have been kept long ago; and it is as unpatriotic as it is dishonest to attempt to prevent its fall-illment now. Second—The sinhest interests both of lator and of capital demand resumption. Uncertainty is the worst element that can enter into the business calculations of men; and the uncertainty which legislation brings is the worst form of uncertainty. The Government must get out of the way and let prosperity return. It can do this best by putting it out of the power of Congress to change our standard of value by its votes.

Therd—The chief nardships of resumption have already been endured. When the law was passed in 1875, our paper money was at a discount of 13 per ront. Since then it has slowly and steadily become better month by month, until now it is but half a cont below par. The short step to stability and certainty will hurt far less than to retrace our steps and plange back again into the evils from which we have escaped. Should we now retreat, the unsettled transactions of the last year would be thrown into utter confusion. If we now abandon the attempt at resumption, the future will be clouded with an uncertainty that will

destroy confidence and prevent the return of preperity.

Three years ago the Democracy denounced the
Resumption law as inefficient. Now that denounce
it for its efficiency. They know that its snatused
strengthened the public greatt and increase th
coin reserve. The balance of trade now largely a
our favor is adding to our stock of the precion
metals; and the moment that greenbacks are equa
to coin, there will be added to our effective ich
rency the whole volume of our coin. The Democ
racy would prevent this. They denounce us for
making the greenback better. They seek to mak racy would prevent this. They denounce us for making the greenback better. They seek to make it worse. When resumption comes, the laboring man's dollar will be sound to the oest dollar in the world, if the effort of the Democracy for repeal the Resumption law should succeed it will make the greenback dollar poorer, and make the circulation of gold com impossible. If the farmers and laborers of the country want their money to shrivel in their hands, let them nelp to: prevent resumption. If they want it to become as good as the best and continue stable and secure, they must hold on

tion. If they want it to become as good as the best and continue stable and secure, they must hold on to the law set is.

The Resumption act did not provide for the destruction of the greenback currency. As construed by the Administration, it lett, 300, 000, 000 of greenbacks to be kept in circulation. By an act of the present. Congress, the animin to be kept in circulation after resumption is 3:48, 900, 000. While I do not beheve in the Government turning hanker and becoming a permanent issuer of currency. I am willing, for the present at least, to maintain as many greenbacks in circulation as can be kept at par with coin, and no more. The Resumption law provides that the greenback shall become and remain equal to coin. This the Ohio Democrats oppose.

GREENBACKS IN PLACE OF NATIONAL-BANK NOTES.

Pearing that even by the repeal of the Resumption act they may not now be able to prevent the restoration of specie-payments, the Ohio Democracy are determined to take such further, steps as shall render resumption impossible. They demand the abolition of the National Banks and the issue of \$324,000,000 of greenbacks in place af the National-Bank notes to be destroyed. The objections to this are:

shall render resumption impossible. They demand the abolition of the National Banks and the issue of \$324,000,000 of greenbacks in place at the National-Bank notes to be destroyed. The objections to this are:

First—That it is a flat violation of the Constitution. Every Democratic member of the Supreme Court has declared that even our present issue of greenbacks is inconstitutional. The imajority of that Court defended them only as a war measure. No lawer believes that the Court will sustain an additional issue of greenbacks in time of peace. Gen. Ewing has virtually admitted this; for last winter he introduced a resolution, which is now ponding before Congress, so to amend the Constitution as to make the issue of Treasury notes lawful in time of peace; yet the Democracy demand just this unconstitutional legislation.

Second—The proposed substitution renders resumption impossible. As the flaw now stands, the Government must maintain \$340,000,000 of greenbacks at par with coin, and the Treasury is amply able to do it. The National Banks are required to march aloress with the Government, said at their own expense keep their own notes at par. The Democracy propose to felsase the banks from this duty and throw the whole burden upon the Treasury responsible for maintaining \$570,000,000 of the paper. Every intelligent man knows that the Treasury responsible for maintaining \$570,000,000 of the paper. Every intelligent man knows that the Treasury responsible for maintaining \$570,000,000 of the paper. Every intelligent man knows that the Treasury responsible for maintaining \$570,000,000 of the paper. Every intelligent man knows that the Treasury cannot keep so large a volume at pas.

Taird—This substitution would entail grievous burdens upon the taxpayers of the country. As the law now stands greenbacks are exempt from taxation. Poor men, who hold but few, gain little advantage from this exemption; but it is a well-known particle of our capitalists to but their sarphism man into greenbacks on the day and the states and and prosperous since interiors, is still destined to by our Revolutionary fathers, is still destined advance under the guidance of the Republican party, to inther honor and greater prosperity.

Mr. Sherman during his speech read a letter from a correspondent of the Cincimnat Enquirer of to-day, in which the following questions were asked about the trade-dollar:

1. What is the matter with the trade-dollar? I expect you to say it is not a legal-tender, nor is it of 90 cents.

2. Did the Government receive dollar for dollar when she put the trade-dollar out?

2. Did the person on receiving the trade-dollar out?

2. Did the person on receiving the trade-dollar out? I have she put the trade-dollar out?

2. Did the person on receiving the trade-dollar out? I have she put the trade-dollar out?

2. Did the person on receiving the trade-dollar out?

2. Did the person on receiving the trade-dollar out? I have she put the trade-dollar out? I have when carries of condition and readt. They were solvent, suspended, closed, wound up, broken, as the whole, in other years, led the country to seeh fatal results. Who does not remember that the old state banks of condition and readt. They were solvent, suspended, closed, wound up, broken, as the wisdom or felily, the does not remember that the old state banks on the state of condition and readt. They were solvent, suspended, closed, wound up, broken, as the wisdom or felily, the does not remember that the old state banks on the fermity of their managers dictated. They were solvent, suspended, closed, wound up, broken, as the second the limits of the state banks of condition and readt. They were solvent, suspended, closed, the shad to take it to Chins to spend it? If sake the had to take it to Chins to spend it? If sake the had to take it to Chins to spend it? If sake the had to take it to Chins the second question he answered that the following question the description of the Readt Relation of the Readt Interest Plant of the Readt Interest Plant (Plant State Stockers) and custome

same period only six redeemed their notes as a high a rate as 80 cents on the dollar. Even in 1860 the report of eighteen States showed that out of 1,231 banks, 147 were broken, 234 were closed, and 131 were nearly worthless. Fifth—A fatal objection to the substitution of greenbacks for National-Bank notes is this, that it. Fifth—A fatal objection to the substitution of greenbacks for National-Bank notes is this, that it makes a complete divorce between the business of the country and the volume of its circulating medium. Now, under free banking, the volume will increase or diminish according to the demands of business. Under the nroposed system of issuing all our paper money directly from the Treasury, the volume must depend upon the uncertain caprice of Congress. There never was and never will be a Legislature wise enough to fix by siny arbitrary rule the proper volume of circulation. What may be sufficient for one month may be insufficient or too great for the next. The ficale and changing opinions of Congress are an unsate basis on which to regulate the volume of all pusiness transactions of the country. From the Thurman of 10-day on this question, I appeal to the Thurman of March, 1874, when in the Senate he nettered these brave and earnest words:

Are we prepared to declare that under a Government which our fathers meant, if they meant apthing, actived to the surface of the country for all time to come, and do the business of the country quops nothing but irredeemable maper, depending for its volume upon the well and compress of the country or all time to come, and do the business of the pushing of the volume upon the well and compress of the mank, or man to business of the pushing of the summer, or man to apply of the first of the proper in the proper of the summer, or man to pair of the summers of Congress seeking re-election or aspiring to higher place? I think not.

Finally, to make resumption doubly impossible the Obio Democrary denounce that policy of the

place? Ithink not.

Finally, to make resumption doubly impossible the Ohio Democracy denounce that policy of the Government which provides for a coin reserve so as to maintain resumption, and they do this in the face of the fact that their last National Convention condemned the Republican party for not haying provided a reserve of coin against the day of resumption. This talk in their platform and speeches about keeping paper and coin in equal circulation throughout the country is an insuit to the intelligence of our people; for they propose to take away the only means by which the coin shall be supplied and by which the paper shall be kept at

THE EEPUBLICANS AND RESUMPTION. THE EEPUBLICANS AND RESUMPTION.

For myself, and I believe I speak for the great
majority of the Republican party, we intend to
take no backward step. We propose to stand by
the promise of the Government, and profect the
latorer and capitalist from further discuistion and
loss by an irredeemable paper currency. The Republican party created the greenoack in the face of
Democratic denuiciation and opposition; and they
propose to maintain 4 in honor now when it is
threatened by the dangerous and reckjess championship of its late enemies.

BUTLER. PROGRESS OF HIS CAMPAIGN. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—In Boston it Is under tood that Butler will this week publish a letter

Continued on Fifth Page.

STARCE. LOOK

KINGSFORD'S

IN NEW WRAPPERS. Bright and Handsome Shelf Goods, And the very BEST STARCH manufactured. Always uniform in quality. Pleases Families and Laundry Women every

KINGSFORD'S CORN STARCH, FOR THE TABLE. Is the Most Delicious of All

Preparations FOR Puddings, Blanc-Mange, Cake, etc. SOLD BY ALL GROCERS.

BADWAYS REMEDIES. FROM THE Hon. Thurlow Weed

Indorsing Dr. Radway's R. R. R. Remedies After Using them for Several Years

Dear Str. Having for several years and your medicines doubtinelly at first, but after experience there encare with full combence, it is no less a pleasure that encare with full combence, it is no less a pleasure that the encare with full years being a pleasure that the encare with fully acknowledge the advantage we have constant the pleasure that the encare with t y and freely, amost invariant, being the promise Reise, Truly yours, [Signed]
DR. Kadway.

R.R.R. DYSENTERY, DIARRHEA. OHOLERA MORBUS.

CURED AND PREVENTED BY RADWAY'S BEADY BELIEF. RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA. DIPHTHERIA, INFLUENZA, SORE THROAT,

DIFFICULT BREATHING
RECIEVED IN A FEW MINUTES
BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. BOWEL COMPLAINTS

Locseness, Diarrhos, Cholera Morbus, or painful dis

R.R.R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAINS In from One to Twenty Minutes. NOT ONE HOUR

After Reading this Advertisement need any one Suffer with Pain. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF CURE FOR EVERY PAIN It was the first and is the ONLY PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most exeruciating pains, allays inflammation and cures Congestions whether of the Lungs, Stoppach, Howels or other glands or organs, by one application, In from One to Twenty Minutes. No matter how violent or exeruciating the pain. Rheumatic Bed-ridgen, Indian, Crippled Nerr Neuralitic, or prostrated with disease may out or.

RADWAY'S READY BELIEF AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys,

FEVER AND AGUE FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty come. There had a remedial success for this world that will cure feve and Ague, and all outer Maintonia, Billion, Searied Typholide, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by Radway Pills), so Quickly as RADWAY'S READY BELLER Pills.

DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian

Resolvent THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER. SCROFULA OR SYPHILITIC, HERODITARY OF

CONTAGIOUS,

CONTAGIOUS,

Lungs or Stomach, Skin or Bones, Flesh or Stomach, Skin or Bones, Flesh or Reverter.

CORRUPTING THE SOLIDS AND VITIATING THE FUIDS.

Chronic Rheumatism. Scrothia, Glanduis Svelling, Macking Dry Congh, Canceroos Affections, Syphilist Compisiants, Bleeding of the Lung, Dyscotla War Brass. The Dolorana, White Swellings, tumor, Upcere, Skin and Hip Diseases. Mercurial Diseases, Formale Compisiants, Gout, Dropay, Sast Rheam, are chitis, Consumption. Liver Complaint, &c.

MIDNEY, AND BLADDER COMPLAINTS Urinary and Womb Discases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dree Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urina Britan Discase, Albumfurir, and in ail cases where there a brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloud mixed with sunstances like the white of an earlier of the water is the cloud three world with the world of the back and also may water, and pain in the small of the back and also

OVARIAN TUMOR OF TEN YEARS GROWTH CURED By Dr. RADWAY'S REMEDIES. DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren-st., N. L.

DR. RADWAYS

READ " Fdlse and True!" Send a letter stamp to RADWAT & CO., Sa.

THE COU

Preparing to Help

Passage of the Twelft Ordina

The Order to Stop Work on Pass Over the

Various Ineffectual Eff lutions on the

The Council held a res last evening, Ald. Gilbe absentees were Tuley, Be eigh, and Daly. A communication was re dent Hayes would be here Mexican Minister on the 5th ing that such action be

dered proper and expe pointed to co-operate wi itizens in their reception. Ald. Pearsons moved t ommittee of five.

Ald. McCaffrey did not the way to act. Resolutions she reedom of the city. He

tors in proper style.
The motion of Ald. Pe ad the Chair subsec Heath, returning without

stoppage of the work on reasons for the veto have Ald. Cullerton moved th he resolution was passed b The motion was agreed t Ald. Cullerton moved to tion be referred to the Con The Chair said "Yes, by "; but the proper me pass over the veto.
Ald. Lawler said the rule

thing which came in could cation of two Aldermen. The Chair-That is tr committee.
Ald. Lawler wanted as of the Mayor to veto a reso The Chair—That questle

The Chair—That question November.
Aid. Lawler—That he had The Chair—That he had the Chair—That he had the Chair—That he had the Aid. Cary urged that, univote having been reconsider the Mayor to the contrary in The Chair—Do you make Aid. Cary—It is already be the effect of the reconsidera Aid. Throop—To avoid any in regard to the matter, or sings, I move that the resolution withstanding the Mayor's ve Aid. Cooks seconded the unit Aid. Cullerton inquired it of the Chair that the community council.

The Chair answered that he The Chair answered that I The Chair answered that he by decision of the Judiciary necessary to take immediate lecton) had concurred in that whit. Cuberion coudn't Dearborn street ordinance ferred to a committee, and and the same ordinance Council. If the Chair rule could not be referred, it see The Chair—It was in refeors street ordinance the street ordinance the second street ordinance.

born street ordinance mended by the Judiciary —that a vote be taken or dinance over he veto.
Aid. Culierton couldn't reservace would do. The coto be so disposed of. The effectually deseated the livote by which it was passed sidered, it seemed to him to the possession of the Counce see why it should not be reimpropriety in it.
Aid. Cary said if it was mittee they could not amen.

mittee they could not amer Council, in any way. The sideration was that a new y Ald. Cullerton—Does th the resolution in a positic oper the Mayor's veto! Ald. Cury—Yes. Ald. Cullerton—Then what tion to be referred! Add. Cary—Because it con provisions of the charter, as them. The charter require and that a vote-small be take vote be two-thirds, the vetto Add. Cook remarked that that a reference was prope Committee this year (and adopted their recommendathe only thing, after the recover on a motion to pass 1 veto.

veto.

The Chair neld that, the being something that a a alter, modify, or amend could not be referred.

Alu. Lawier—Is it possis have this matter referred to has the subject under consist. The Chair said the Aidert Aid. Through thought it Council to settle this matter were vetoed without delay Mayor's veto or left the vious question.

The previous question wording and your's veto or left the vious question.

The previous question wording and your's veto or left the vetoes quietle, and your's veto or left the vious question.

The previous question wording, and your's veto or left the vetoes quietle, as follows:

Yesa—Tully, Turner, Lod Nally, Ohver, Lawier, Smyth Stauber, Niesen, Wettered, and Jonas—Id.

Aays—Pearsons, Bailard, a Gilbert, Mailery, Riordan, Communication was recetroiler stating that it was in much of the balance in the receit of the schaol-tax funplicable to the item in the 1874 of \$10,000 for a school-torner of Armour and India reason that it was impossible would be collected on the therefore, what proportions particular purpose.

Yave a history of the approabout the difficulty of college, and was so long that the to the Committee on School A communication was communication was continued to be present and won the opening day of the ment, Sept. 3. The invitation placed on file.

ment, Sept. 3. The invitate placed on file.

WEST TWELPTH STREET
The special order—the of the extension of the We Company's tracks on We Contrect with the Peoport of Streets and Alleys, West I fing the passage of the ordin 5, was read.

Ald. Throop moved to pass the ordinance.

Ald. Cary thought the patch of railroad on Rando suspicious circumstance. I to do with the extension large being no dependence other. He therefore move to strike out all the matter dinance relating to the la Randolph street.

Ald. Ballard said there we fection between the two came cast on Randolph streets.

Ald. Ballard said there we feet of the laying tracks, I them moving.

Ald. Pegrsons. Throop. them moving.

Ald: Pearsons, Throop.
the extension on the groun public improvement—an I lat.

Ald. Smyth said he ordinance if rom 100 to

THE COUNCIL.

Ordinance.

The Order to Stop Work on the City-Hall Pails to

Various Ineffectual Efforts to Get in Reso-

lutions on the Subject.

THE PRESIDENT. ommunication was received from Acting-Gilbert notifying the Council that Presi-

ont Hayes would be here on the 3d and the herican Minister on the 5th prox., and suggest-at that such action be taken as might be

onsidered proper and expedient.

Aid. Cary suggested that a committee be ap-

aid. Pearsons moved the appointment of a

ald McCaffrey did not think that the proper

ver to act. Resolutions should be passed ex-

and the Chair subsequently announced as the Committee Pearsons, Cary, Tuily, Seaton, and

THE WORK ON THE CITY-HALL.

om of the city. He seemed to regret that was no appropriation to entertain the vis-

notion of Aid. Pearsons was agreed to,

minunication was received from Mayor

returning without his approval the reso-

of Aug. 19 directing him to order the

ppage of the work on the City-Hall. His

Ald. Cullerton moved that the vote by which

tion be referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Ald. Lawler asked if it could not be deferred.

The Chair said "Yes, by a vote of the Coun-

ell"; but the proper motion, he thought, was

to pass over the veto.

Ald. Lawler said the rule used to be that any-

thing which came in could be deferred on appli-

ation of two Aldermen.

The Chair—That is true of the report of a

of the Mayor to veto a resolution.

The Chair—That question was decided last

Aid. is wher—That he had the right!

The Chair—That he had the right.

Ald. Cary urged that, under the charter, the vote having been reconsidered, the only question was, Shall the resolution pass, the veto of the Mayor to the contrary notwithstanding!

The Chair—Do you make such a motion!

Ald. Cary—It is already before the Council,—the effect of the reconsideration.

Ald. Throop—To avoid any misunderstanding in regard to the matter, or any illegal proceedings, I move that the resolution be passed notwithstanding the Mayor's veto.

Ald. Cook seconded the motion.

Ald. Cook seconded the motion.

Ald. Cullerton inquired if it was the decision of the Chair that the communication could not be referred to a committee by vote of the Council.

De reterred to a committee by vote of the Council.

The Chair answered that his recollection was, by decision of the Judiciary Committee, it was necessary to take immediate action. He (Cullerton) had concurred in that.

And. Culterron coundn't recollect it. The Dearborn street ordinance was vetoed, and referred to a committee, and they reported on it, and the same ordinance was bassed by the Council. If the Chair ruled that the document could not be referred, it seemed rather strange.

The Chair—It was in reference to the Dearborn street ordinance that the action recommended by the Judiciary Committee was taken,—that a vote be taken on the passage of the ordinance over lie veto.

Aid. Culierton couldn't see what injury the

resence would do. The communication ought to be so disposed of. The veto of the Mayor effectually deteated the resolution, and, the vote by which it was passed having been reconsidered, it seemed to him the resolution was in the possession of the Council; and he couldn't see why it should not be referred. He saw no impropriety in ft.

Aid. Cary said if it was referred to a com-

and that a vote shall be taken; and, unless the vote be two-thirds, the veto prevails.

Ald. Cook remarked that last year he held that a reference was proper, but the Judiciary Committee this year (and the Council had adopted their recommendation) reported that the only thing, after the reconsideration, was to vote on a motion to pass notwithstanding the veto.

The Chair neld that, the veto of the Mayor

Aid. i.awler—That he had the right!

the resolution was passed be reconsidered. The motion was agreed to.
Ald. Cullerton moved that the communica-

ed to co-operate with the Committee of

The Council held a regular weekly meeting list evening, Ald. Gilbert in the chair. The absences were Tuley, Beidler, Eiszner, Rawligh, and Daly.

Pass over the Veto.

President.

HERIA, INFLUENZA, RE THROAT, TFICULT BREATHING WAY'S READY RELIEF.

L COMPLAINTS. arrhos. Cholera Morbus, or painful dis-ne bowels are stopped in fifteen or twen-nking Radway's Keady Relief. No con-on, no weakness or Issatuda, will be R. Relief. ... R. R.

READY RELIEF HES THE WORST PAINS One to Twenty Minutes. OT ONE HOUR ing this Advertisement need y one Suffer with Pain.

Y'S READY RELIEF FOR EVERY PAIN PAIN REMEDY slops the most excruciating pains, altion and cures Congestions whether of much, Bowels or other glands or organs, 1600,

m One to Twenty Minutes. Y'S READY RELIEF RD INSTANT EASE.

n of the Kidneys, on of the Bladder inflammati m of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Difficult Bréathing, Palpitation of the Heart roup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza,

catarrh, Influenza,
cothache,
Neuralgia, Rheumatism,
Ague Chills.
Chilblains, and Frost Bites tion of the Ready Relief to the part of he pain or difficulty exists will afford ease aty drops in half a tumbler of water will ites cure Crampa Spasms, Sour Stumach, Sick Headache, Diarrices, Dysentery,

R AND AGUE. D AGUE cared for nity conts. There is a more in this world that will cure fever of all other Majarious, Billions, Scarlet, our, and other Fevers (aided by Radway's kly as RADWAY'S READY BELLER. f Souths.

R. RADWAY'S

Aid. Cary said if it was referred to a committee they could not amend it; nor could the Council, in any way. The object of the reconsideration was that a new vote might be nad.

Ald. Cullerton—Does the Alderman consider the resolution in a position now to be passed over the Mayor's veto!

Ald. Cary—Yes.

Ald. Cullerton—Then why isn't it in a condition to be referred!

Ald. Cary—Because it comes back under the provisions of the charter requires a reconsideration, and that a vote shall be taken; and, unless the vote be two-thirds, the veto prevails. parillian Resolvent. REAT BLOOD PURIFIER, OR SYPHILITIC, HEREDITARY OR

AND BLADDER COMPLAINTS.

Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropey, Water, Incontinence of Urine, Brights Manuel, and in all cases where there are possits, or the water is thick, cloudy, sietunces like the white of an egg, or white sifk, or there is a morbid, dark rance, and white bone, dant deposits, and a pricking, burning sensation when have a pricking, burning sensation when have a processing the small of the back and slong and pain in the small of the back and slong and should be small of the back and slong and should be small of the back and should be small of the small of the back and should be small of the small o

RIAN TUMOR

r.RADWAY'S

WAY & CO., 32 Warren-st., N. Y.

EMEDIES.

R. RADWAYS

The Chair held that, the veto of the Mayor being something that a committee could not alter, modify, or amend in any respect, it could not be referred.

Alt. Lawier—Is it possible that we cannot have this matter referred to a committee which has the subject under consideration!

The Chair said the Alderman could appeal.

Ald Lawier didn't wish to do that.

Ald. Throop thought it was the duty of the Council to settle this matter and all others that were vetoed without delay,—carry it over the CONTAGIOUS,
BETT SEATED IN THE
Stomach, Skin or Bonce, Flesh or
Nerves.
G THE SOLIDS AND VITIATING
THE FLUIDS. were vetoed without delay,—carry it over the Mayor's veto or let it die. He moved the preer Complaint, &c. the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel al its in the cure of Chronic Scrafulous, 4 and skin Diseases, but it is the only for

were vetoed without delay,—carry it over the Mayor's veto or let it die. He moved the previous question.

The previous question was ordered, and the motion to pass over the veto was not agreed to,—yeas 16, nays 14,—two-thirds (24) being required,—as tollows:

Yeas—Tally, Turner, Lodding, Cullerton, Mc-Nally, Oliver, Lawler, Smyth, McNurney, Rvan, Stanber, Nessen, Wetterer, Janssens, McCaffrey, and Jonas—10.

Agys—Pearsons, Ballard, Sanders, Cary, Pheips, Gilbert, Mallory, Riordan, Cook. Throop, Seaton, Thompson, Knopf, and Waldo—14.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller stating that it was impossible to tell now much of the balance in the Treasury for the gredit of the schaol-tax fund, \$25,751, was applicable to the item in the Appropriation bill of 1874 of \$10,000 for a school-house tot near the borner of Armour and Indiana streets, for the reason that it was impossible to predict what would be collected on the back taxes, and, therefore, what proportion was applicable to this particular purpose. The communication gave a history of the appropriation, a good deal about the difficulty of collecting taxes in Chicago, and was so long that the Council referred it to the Committee on Senools to ponder over.

A communication was received from Fire-Marshal Benner inviting the members of the Council to be present and witness the procession on the opening day of the Firenen's Tournament, Sept. 3. The invitation was accepted and placed on file.

placed on file.

WEST TWELFTH STREET RAILROAD TRACK.
The special order—the ordinance authorizing the extension of the West Division Railway Company's tracks on West Twefth street to connect with the Ogden avenue fine, and on Randoiph street, from State to Micnigan avenue—was then taken up, and the ordinance, to-active with the report of the Committee on Streets and Alieva, West Division, recommending the passage of the ordinance, laid over Aug. 5, was read.

Ald, Throop moved to adopt the report and pass the ordinance.

Ald. Throop moved to adopt the report and pass the ordinance.

Ald. Cary thought the lugging in of a little patch of railroad on Randolph was a somewhat impicious circumstance. It could have nothing to do with the extension on Tweifth street, leare being no dependence of the one on the other. He therefore moved, as an amendment, to strike out all the matter contained in the ordinance relating to the laying of the track on Randolph street.

Ald. Ballard said there was an intimate confection between the two. When more cars the east on Randolph street, more space was feeded for laying-tracks, more space to keep them moving.

them moving.

Aid: Pearsons, Throop, and others favored the extension on the ground of its being a great tuble improvement—an absolute necessity, in last.

Aid. Smyth said he was opposed to the understand of the was opposed to the understand of t

Aid. McCaffrey strenuously objected to what e called a practical confiscation of Randolph Preparing to Help Receive the Aid. Cullerton thought the confiscation—if it was confiscation—of Randolph street more desirable than that of State street, and expressed himself as most favorable to the passage of the Passage of the Twelfth-Street Railroad

Several other Aldermen told why they either several other Aldermen told why they either favored or opposed the passage of the ordinance. Among the reasons adduced in favor of the passage was one by Ald. Pearsons to the effect that, with the extension, gentlemen could get more riding for their money. [Laughter.]

After there had been more than sufficient talk on the much discussed question, Ald. Lodding moved the previous question, which was ordered.

During the taking of the work Ald McCoffeen

etc., until it looked like a good-sized railroad

ordered.

During the taking of the vote Ald. McCaffrey
objected to Ald. Cook's vote, on the ground
that the Alderman held stock in the Railroad Company.

Ald. Cook, under leave, explained that he had held stock in the Company, but did not at this time. When the matter came up at the previous meeting there were some shares standing on the books in his name, but they belonged to another party even then, and the record had since been corrected. His vote was allowed.

record had since been corrected. His vote was allowed.

Ald. Pearsons' vote being objected to, the Alderman explained that he owned no stock in the West Side Company, although he did have some in the South Side corporation. He was finally allowed to vote.

The Chairman's vote was also objected to, but the Council decided that he had a right to a voice in the matter.

Ald. Cary's amendment was lost by a vote of yeas, 8; nays, 23,—Ald. Phelos. Tuily. Tur-

yeas, 8; nays, 23.—Aid. Puelps, Tuily, Turner, Smyth, McNurney, Stanber, Schweisthal, and McCaffrey votiny in the allimative.

The ordinance was then passed by a vote of yeas 27, nays 3, as follows: yeas 27, naye 3, as follows:
Yeas—Pearsons, Ballard, Sanders, Cary, Phelps, Gilbert, Mallory, Turner, Lodding, Cullerton, Riordan, McNaily, Oliver, Lawier, McNurney, Cook, Throop, Seaton, Taompson, Knopf, Ryan, Miesen, Waldo, Wetterer, Janssens, McCaffrey, Jonas—97.

Ald. Carly moved to reconsider the vote just taken, and made a speech in favor of so doing.

Ald. Cullerton moved to lay on the table. The motion prevailed by a vote of yeas 20, nays 8.

nays 8.

DELINQUENT WATER RATES.

Ald. Thompson introduced an ordinance giving the City Collector power to sell property for delinquent water rates, that official having, under previous ordinances, had power simply to levy on the property of delinquents. The Alderman stated that there were delinquent water taxes to the amount of \$28,000, which the city was powerless to collect.

Ald. Lawier moved to lay over for one week. Ald. Throop confessed that he was somewhat befogged. If the city had no power to sell, he couldn't understand how it was that it had sold some of his property. Altogether, he thought it best to lay the matter over for one week, and look into it.

It best to say the matter over for one week, and look into it.

The motion to postpone was lost, however, and the ordinance was finally passed by a vote of yeas, 28; nays, 2,—Ald. Lawler and McCaffrey voting in the negative.

THE CITY-HALL AGAIN.

Ald. Westerer, by consent, offered the following:

WHEREAS, It is reported that the stone and brick Ald. Lawler wanted an opinion as to the right work now entering into the construction of the new City-Hali is of infector quaitty, and not equal to that called for by contracts with the city; there-

fore, Kesolved, That John V. Farwell, Levi J. Leiter, and Henry W. King be, and they are hereby, requested to select and designate three competent and experienced architects of Chicago, whose duty it shall be to inspect all the plans and specifications, and to examine the contracts for the new City-Hall and the work already done, and to report whether it is being done in accordance with such City-Hall and the work already done, and to report whether it is being done in accordance with such plans, specifications, and contracts, and in each a manner as to insure the erection of a good, substantial building; and that the Comptroller be, and he is hereby, directed to pay out of any money now in the Treasury standing to the credit of either the Canal Redemption or Building Fund the amount agreed to be paid to the architects by said Committee for their services under this resolution. [Laughter.] Aid. Seaton moved its passage. [Laughter. The Chair decided that it could not be put upon its passage until the rules were suspended Aid. Smyth moved that the paper be referred to the Committee on Public Buildings. [Laughter Public Buildings].

Aid. Wetterer moved that the rules be suspended.
The motion was not agreed to,—veas, 17; nays,

Whereas, It is currently reported that the work, as now being done, in the city's portion of the City-Hall and Court-House is not in accordance with the plans and specifications under and by which said work was let; and Whereas, it is also rumored that the stone-contractors are unable to furnish stone speedily enough, nor of quality as per sample, in accordance with their contract; therefore, be it Resolved, That his itonor the Mayor, or Acting-Mayor, be, and he is hereby, directed to report to this Connell at its next meeting whether said stone-contractors are in every way fulfalling their contract with the city; also the cause of the delay on the part of the stone-contractors; also as to whether any change has been made or contemplated in the plans and specifications under which said contract was let; also as to whether any extrashave oven paid, and, if so, to whom and the amounts. Aid. Cullerton supposed this would meet with the same objection as the others.

The Chair said it would have to go to a com-

Aid. Cullerton desired to move the passage of Aid. Cullerton desired to move the passage of the resolution. It was nothing but an inquiry. Was there any fear on the part of those interested? He was of opinion, and so would be everybody who would go to the square, that the stone was not being furnished speedily enough, neither was it being furnished according to the specifications and contract. The supposition was that by this time there would be at least one course in position. He had noticed an absence of the beautiful stone called Bedford—hadn't seen a piece of it there, while the brickwork was far shead.

Aid. Throop—If the project is to abandon it, or change it, what difference does it make?

Aid. Cullertoa—I understand we have been sat down on [laughter]—those in the interest of Lemont stone—by the Mayor's veto. This is

simply an inquiry.

The Chair held that the rules would have to be suspended before the resolution could be put on its passage.

Aid. Culierton moved that the rules be sus-

pended.
Ald. Pearsons arose and began talking.
Ald. Culierton made the point that the motion was not debatable.
The Chair sustained the point, and Ald. Pear-

The Chair sustained the point, and Ald. Pearsons sat down. [Laughter.]
The motion was not agreed to,—yeas 15, nays 13,—two-thirds being necessary.
Ald. Cullerton moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Judicary.
Ald. Throop moved that it be sent to the Committee on Buildings.
Ald. Callerton noped that it would go to the Judicary, as that Committee had before it several documents relating to the general subject, and was the appropriate Committee under the circumstances. The resolution should certainly be passed "unless there was something hidden behind the effect of the resolution," and he believed there was; and he believed that "anybody could see it" who would go and look at the City Hall. He hoped the Judicary Committee would be able to report at the next meeting, so that the matter could be settled one way or the other.

meeting, so that the matter could be settled one way or the other.

Ald. Pearsons urged that the resolution did not belong to the Judiciary Committee, and should not go to them. He defended the Building Committee and the Mayor, and was culogizing the work on the City-Hail, when Ald. Carv made the point that the order of business was the reports of Committees, and the resolution was not before the house, since the Council had refused to suspend the rules. The Chair sustained the point, and ruled Aid. Pearsons out of order, notwithstanding Ald. Throop said he was sorry to lose "that elonuence."

uence."
Aid. Cullerton protested against the ruling Aid. Cullerton protested against the ruling, and intimated that there was a movement of citizens on 100 to ask for a change from Bedford to Lemont. The Chair had told him that the order of business was "petitions, communications, etc."

The Cuair acknowledged this to be true, but said he had made a mistake.

Ald. Cullerton appealed from the decision. The Chair was sustained—yeas, 15: juans, 11—as follows:

Yeas—Pearsons, Ballard, Sanderz, Cary, Phelps, Smyth, Cook, Throop, Seaton, Thompson, Knopt, Niesen, Waido, Schweisthal, Wetterer—15.

Nayz—Tully, Lodding, Riordan, McNally, Oliver, Lawler, McNurney, Ryan, Stauber, Janssens, Jonas—11.

Thirty-one New Petitions Bankruptcy.

THE COURTS.

Record of the Judgments, New Suits, Etc.

Business opened very briskly yesterday in the Bunkrupt Court, and thirty-one new petitions were filed. They are as follows:

John A. Andrus, Ashton, Lee County. Secured debts, \$3,475; unsecured, \$4,330. Assets, land, \$10; cash, \$125; notes, \$1,200; law books. \$60; horses, cow, and pigs, \$175; carriage, cutter, etc., \$143; open accounts, \$800; and judg-

ments, \$4,000.

Abram L. Brink, Warren, Jo Daviess County. Preferred debts, \$20; secured, \$10,200; and unsecured, \$5,357. Assets, lands, \$2,100; otes, \$600; horses, colts, etc., \$226; and open accounts, \$100. Sparks Randall, Freeport. Secured debts,

\$232; unsecured, \$1,986. Assets, thirty-four pieces of marble, \$68; tools, \$35; and open acpieces of marble, 505; tools, \$55, and optimal counts, \$80.

Newton Luil, an insurance agent and formerly partner with George T. Farmer, Chicago. Preferred debts, \$457; secured, \$4,881.85; and unsecured, \$18,646, besides bills discounted, \$2,195. Assets, 4wo lots in Wadsworth's Subdivision; notes, \$500; screw-press, castings, etc., at 155 Jackson street, \$175.

David S. Eakins, Chicago. Debts, all, unsegred, \$0,176. No assets.

David S. Eakins, Chicago. Debts, all, unsecured, \$9,176. No assets.

Max Hirsch, a grocer at 251 North avenue. Preferred debts, \$30; unsecured, \$3,377.87; and accommodation paper, \$25. Assets, cash, \$17; stock in trade, \$750; horse and wagon, \$70; fixtures, \$120; and open accounts, \$212.79.

Morris Unger, Chicago. Unsecured debts, \$5.655. Assets nothing.

David W. Van Cott, Chicago. Preferred debts, \$150; unsecured, \$3,291. Assets, open accounts, \$4,500.

Charles W. Requa, Hyde Park, a member of the commission firm of C. W. Requa & Co. Un-

Charles W. Requa, Hyde Park, a member of the commission firm of C. W. Requa & Co. Un-secured debts, \$69,037. Assets, none. Frederick M. Atkinson, Melrose, doing busi-ness as the Chicago Spring Works and the Mel-rose Manufacturing Company. Secured debts, \$20,059; unsecured, \$10,563; and accommoda-tion paper, \$50,990. Assets, an equity of re-demption in some lands; stock in trade, \$1,379; machinery and fixtures, \$17,392; open accounts, \$0,631; and 950 shares in the Winchell Car-Ven-tilator Company. \$6,631; and 950 shares in the Winchell Car-Ventilator Company.
Albert J. Stone, Chicago. Unsecured debts, \$1,505. Assets, notes and judgments, \$289.
Nathan Ehrlick, Chicago. Unsecured debts, \$3,645. No assets.
Thomas L. Rowe, Alpha, Henry County. Secured debts, \$1,806; unsecured, \$3,662. Assets, lands, fully incumbered; notes. \$91; stock in trade, \$2,597; open accounts, \$656,37. In June last Rowe assigned all his property to Lonrenzo Rowe for the benefit of his creditors.
Edward P. Chambers, Galesburg. Unsecured debts, \$3,427. No assets.

Rowe for the benefit of his creditors.

Edward P. Chambers, Galesburz. Unsecured debts, \$5,427. No assets.

George W. Jones, Jefferson, Cook County. Secured debts, \$4,300; unsecured, \$5,625. Assets, \$9,600 worth of lands, incumbered for \$4,300
Francis P. Carson, Gerlaw, Warren County. Secured debts, \$2,971.50, and unsecured, \$3,711.20. Assets, \$1,600 worth of lands. Vernon H. Branch, Chicago. Secured debts, \$225; unsecured, \$2,067. No assets.

Peter E. Maguire, Chicago. Secured debts, \$1,870; unsecured, \$3,900. Assets nothing. John Langton, Streator, LaSalic County. Unsecured debts, \$2,122. Assets, \$150 of open accounts.

Cristian Sohns, Robert Scharfenberg, and Oscar B. Wheeler, partners as Sohns, Scharfenberg & Wheeler, of Long Point, Livingston County. Secured debts, \$15,474.16; unsecured, \$4,100. Assets, lands, \$500; bills and notes, \$175. Sohns owes \$1,860, and has some land and a horse and buggy worth \$1,065. Scharfenberg has \$734 of secured debts and \$15,200 of unsecured debts. His assets are: Lands, \$1,000; butchers' tools and machinery, \$315; mules and wagon, \$40; open accounts, \$2,000; and a building in Streator, \$500. Wheeler owes \$13,560 secured and \$3,350 unsecured. Assets: Lands, \$52,000, heavily incumbered; notes, \$7,589.50; horses, cows, hogs, etc., \$477; buggies and wagons, \$48; plows, eider-press, etc., \$44; and open accounts, \$2,00. Debts, \$2,929.-37. No assets.

Gorham A. Leland, Chicago. Secured debts

Assets, some lands fully incumbered. Garloff owes \$1,210, and Schoening \$1,010, and both are without assets.

Bernhard Bode, Chicago. Secured debts, \$500; insecured, \$2,000. Assets, a stock of meat, butchers' tools and fixtures, \$275; herse, wagon, and narness, \$210; and open accounts, \$100.

Horace E. Cummings, doing business as Horace E. Cummings, \$2,021.

Asa K. Waters, Chicago. Debts, all unsecured, \$2,530. Assets.

William H. Piummer, Highland Park, Lake County, a member of the firm of Gibbs & Plummer. Deots, all unsecured, \$3,300. Assets, \$20 egg-carriers, \$60; gunny bags and butter tubs, \$23; and open accounts, \$500.

Frederick Dickinson, residing at No. 1106 Indiana avenue, Chicago. Secured debts, \$1,500; unsecured, \$2,949. Assets nothing.

George W. Campbell was appointed Assignee of J. H. Hitchcock and H. J. O. Waiker.

Bradford Hancock was appointed Assignee of Christopher Bothman.

The composition-meeting of Alexander A. Ullrich was continued to this afternoon.

A final dividend of about 5 per cent was declared in the estate of Goldschmidt, Stein & Co., making 45 per cent paid in all.

Assignees will be chosen at 10 a. m. to-day for Rebecca and Marcus B. Maver; for Emil Hildebrand; for Hugh Martin; and for Louis Rubens.

A composition-meeting will be held the same hour in the case of Nathan W. Teichman.

DIVORCES.

George H. Mullet filed a bill yesterday asking

George H. Mullet filed a bill yesterday asking for a divorce from his wife Sarah on account of

To-day is the last day for filing trial notices to the September term of the Superior Court. A new calendar will be prepared for Judge Jame-

UNITED STATES COURTS.

James H. Merrick began a suit for \$1,500 yesterday against the Union National Bank.

The Ætna Life-Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., brought suit to recover \$25,000 from the Town of Brooklyn.

CIRCUIT COURT.

R. F. Lillja began a suit in debt for \$2,000 against Reuben Cieveiand and John K. Russell.

Gerrit Vyne brought suit by attachment against Joseph Gienn, claiming \$1,000.

against Joseph Gienn, claiming \$1,000. JUDGMENTS. SUPERIOR COURT—CONPRISIONS—Franz Walthers, James Bowen, \$803.18.

Checuit Court—Confessions—Albert Phillips et al., vs. James C. Acker, \$142.50. The Emperor of Germany and His Phy

The Emperor of Germany and His Physician.

London Lancet.

The Emperor of Germany makes steady progress towards recovery. The amount of convalescence aiready realized is no mean testimony to his own good constitution and to the sagacity of his professional advisers. The injuries in his arm were of a serious character, involving, as future accounts will show, the integrity of both blood vessels and nerves. One of the most serious results was partial rupture of the ulnar artery, with the formation of hæmatoma and loss of pulsation in the distal portion of the vessel. Under the treatment adopted both lesions are undergoing favorable reparative processes, and it may be confidently hoped that the filustrous patient will soon recover the use of his hand and arm. Not the least interesting fact in connection with this disgraceful crime was the manifestation of the affection and devotion of the renowned Langenbeck, who has been at the side of the Emperor in all the great hattles which have so profoundly affected the history of Europe. Langenbeck received the news of the catastrophe while in a state of deshabide. Without waiting to complete his toilet, he rushed through the streets of Berlin in a second-class droache, and did not stop till he was in the presence of his wounded and beloved sovereign.

A Desperate Encounter.

Ald. Cullerton appealed from the decision.
The Chair was sustained—yeas, 15: joans, 11—
as follows:

Teas—Pearsons, Ballard, Sanders, Cary, Pholos,
Smyth, Cook, Throop, Seaton, Thoupson, Knopr,
Niesen, Walio, Schweisthal, Wetterer—15.

Naye—Tuily, Lodding, Riordan, McNaily, Oilver, Lawler, McNarney, Ryan, Stauber, Janssens, Jonns—11.
So the resolution was handed back to Ald.
Cullerton. "Pli get it in," said he.

A motion of Aid. Pearsons to adjourn for two
weeks was lost.

On motion of Ald. Cullerton, the Council
then adjourned.

one of them away. But the other made for his human antagonist, and sprang upon him, gripping him by the shoulders with one of his hands and holding his wrist with the other. In a jiffy the animal had torn off Pringle's upper clothing and was gnawing at his throat, which was fortunately protected by several folds of a silk handkerchief, but the mimal's teeth being very long prevented him from opening his mouth wide enough to get a good hold. A struggle ensued, but Pringle could not get rid of his assailant until he (Pringle) tripped and fell on his side, when, as he lay, he caught the baboon by the throat with his right hand, and succeeded in getting him under. He then selzed a stone and battered the animal's head until life was extinct. Fortunately for him the remaining three held aloof, or the consequences might have been very serious. Mr. Pringle, who is a strong and active man, standing several inches over six feet in his stockings, tells us he has had several times to struggle hard with strong men, but he never had a tougher job than to master that baboon. These animals are very destructive, and do great damage to lands and gardens. Mr. Moolman, of Zaaifontein, Hantam, had a fine lot of watermeions which he had intended to bring to market. When he went to pick them he found that the baboons had been before him and scooped out the pulp of every ripe melon on the jand.

MUSIC.

Correspondence Between Citizens of Cin cinnati and Mr. Theodore Thomas CINCINNATI, Aug. 16, 1878 .- Mr. Theodo Thomas, New York-DEARSIR: The undersigned citizens of Cincipnati, on the part of the College Music of Cincinnati, cordially invite you, the earliest opportunity, to make your home in this city, and accept the Musical Directorship of the College. It is proposed to establish an institution for musical education upon the scale of the most important of those of a similar haracter in Europe; to employ the higher class of Professors; to organize a full orchestra with a school for orchestra and chorns; and to

give concerts.

This city has superior advantages for the suc cess of the project. We have the new Music great organ offers decided attractions. Ou community is cultured in music. Living is cheap and comfortable here.
In this invitation we recognize your specia
fitness for a trust so important, and believe, i
you accept, you will be taking another step for
ward in the noble work of musical education, to
which your life has been so successfully devoted.

voted.
Joseph Longworth,
George K. Shoenberger,
Robert Mitchell,
Rufus King.
William Resor,
J. B. Resor,
Joseph Kinsey,
Lawrence Maxwell, Jr.,
Julius Dexter,
M. E. Ingalis,
Charles W. Short,
George Ward Nichols.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20, 1878 .- Mesers. R. R. Springer, Joseph Longworth, John Shillito, Georg K. Shoenberger, David Sinton, and others—GEN TLEMEN: I acknowledge with satisfaction the TLEMEN: I acknowledge with satisfaction the receipt of your note of the 16th inst., inviting me "to make my home in Cincinnati, and accept the musical direction of the College of Music of Cincinnati." I accept your invitation with a full sense of the importance of the trust. This projecties a step in the right direction and Cincinnati is the right place in which therein. egin.
We want concentration of professional talent,

methodical training, such as we have in other branches of education, and a musical atmos-phere. The formation of a college such as you propose realizes one of my most cherished hopes, and I shall work hard to make it superior in all and I shall work hard to make it superior in all branches of musical education.

The faculty must consist of Professors eminent in their departments of instruction. With the assistance of a complete orchestra, we shall have that professional talent which will teach the students how to play on all orchestral instruments. I am ready to begin all of this work at once, and advise that the College be opened during the coming autumn. Within a lew days I shall forward to the Board of Directors a oreliminary plan of the course of instruction desirable to be adopted. I am, with great respect, yours, Theodore Thomas.

CURRENT OPINION.

The Grant movement is booming more comingly than ever. -St. Louis Globe Democra And now two banks have failed in Chili. Charge it to John Sherman. - Akron (O.) Beacon (Rep.). Dennis Kearney is rapidly becoming the

orny jaw-boned son of chin. - Balt The South is quiet, prosperous, hopeful,

settle the excited questions now raging in the North. - Vicksburg (Miss.) Herald (Dem.). A fresh batch of swearers is said to be on the way from Louisiana, and, until the last purchasable witness in that State has been heard, the farce may be expected to go on.—Cincinnati Ga-It must have been rather disheartening

for Benjamin F. Kearney, after coming across the continent on purpose to "carry" Massachusetts, to be shipped out to Indianapolis by his associate agitator, Dennis Butler.—Springfield (Mass.) agitator, Denni Union (Rep.). nion (Rep.).

Kearney's course is nearly run. We shall not have to print his name even in the news col-umns we hope many days longer. A fortnight

hence he will have been cast, for good and all, into the lumber-room of ''played-out'' and forgotten frauds.—Boston Transcript (Rep.). Richmond must do something for the suf ferers in New Orleans and Grenada. The Mayor of Boston responded at once: "Draw on as for \$1,500." These infernal Yankees are always getting ahead of us somehow, whether in enterprise or good works.—Richmond (Va.) State (Dem.).

Kearney to the Heathen Chinee: "By the eavens above and the stars that are in it: by the neavens above and the stars that are in ht; by the sun moon, that pale empress of the night; by the sun that shines by day; by the earth and all its inhanitants; and by the hell beneath us,—the Chinese must go." Heathen Chinee to Kearney: "You no Melican man; dustee you'selfee."—Phitadelphia Times (Ind.).

A few more reports like that of the Massa husetts Bureau of Statistics will satiate the appe chusetts Bureau of Statistics will satiate the appetite of labor-reformers for that sort of literature. These gentlemen expressed great eagerness for such reading so long as there was none of it in the market. They will not be long in finding out that it is an uncommonly "fillin" kind of diet.—New York Tribune (Rep.).

Thousands of Democrats will quietly vote

Thousands of Democrats will quietly vote for Republican Congressmen this fall, and they will do so because, whatever else they may think of the Republican party, they know it can be trusted to pursue a safe and conservative financial policy, the one taing now needed to bring about a restoration of the industrial and commercial prosperity of the country.—St. Paul Proneer-Press (Ind.).

You go over to Augusta, and pick out the craziest man in that insane asylum, and you take that crazy man, and wait for the darkest night that ever was, and you put that man in the worst sleep that ever could be, and you get an angel to bring him the wildest dream that ever came to the craziest man in the most troubled sleep on the darkest night on this earth, and it would not beuin to compare with this insane greenoack delusion!—Congress-man Frye (Rep.), of Maine.

If Mr. Potter's Committee wants to learn comething about the Electoral contest in Bake County, Fla., they should address a postal-card to the Hon. W. M. Ampt. of this city. Mr. Ampt the Hon. W. M. Amp. of this city. Mr. Amp. has thus far been neglected in the post mortem examination of Mr. Tilden's claims. Ampt wend down to Florida as a sort of independent swash-nuckler, but it is believed that he has considerable information of a valuable nature ticketed and filed away under his har. — Unclandi Enquirer (Dem.).

No! The black has no right under the sun to vote. He has never had the right. The ballot came into his possession by illegal means, and it must be taken from him. This is Southern sentiment to-day. The black amendments were never ratified by the people of the South-never. They were rammed down our throats by Yankee devils at the point of the bayonet. Bear this fact in mind, ye men of Mississippi, and awear that you will leave nothing undone to rectify the wrong.— Oktobaa (Miss.) Southern States (Dem.). The only bottom that can be found for

The only bottom that can be found for Gen. Grant's candidacy in 1880 is, that Mr. Conking is intensely unpopular, while Mr. Blaine has been convicted of transactions that put him out of the question; and nonody else has sufficient prominence in the party and familiarity with the machine to be much taiked about. The country editors, in default of any rising leaders, fall back upon a departed one, and, as Mr. Foster, of Ohio, pithily said to an interviewer, are trying to make yesterday serve the purpose of to-morrow. It will be a futtle endeavor. If the Republican party is bereft of statesmen, that fact can be heat disclosed by nomunating Gen. Grant for a third term in the blazing light of the desperately had term be last naished. There are some signs that the immoral tenuencies of the Democratic party will repel the large and increasing number of independent vaters

who cave Mr. Tilden a clear majority of the popular vote, notwithstanding the fair promises and unblemished record of Mr. Hayes. If it is desired to frighten them away from the Republican party also, the coming shadows of those who ruled in Washington with and under Grant will be the most effective spectre for the purpose. —New York Nation (Ind.).

Farmers in this county have not been neglected by the Communists in their notifications to do away with machinery for harvesting. Some have been warned, on penalty of having their grain burned, not to use the binding harvester. Farmers have only one remedy—the shotgun—for such fellows. If the Communist has a right to dictate concerning one utensil, he has a right to dictate concerning one utensil, he has a right to dictate concerning all, and farming becomes an extent at.—Mount Vernon (0.) Republican (Rep.).

tinct art. — Mount Vernon (O.) Republican (Rep.).

It has cost the people over \$14,000,000 in fifteen years to print the Government "greenbacks," while the printing of money by the Government for the National Banks has not cost the people one cent, —the banks having paid for printing their notes. Greenbacks pay no taxes: National Banks pay from \$18,000,000 to \$22,000,000 per annum in State and Federal taxes. If these banks should, by act of Congress, be closed, this \$20,000,000 would have to be raised by taxing the people that additional amount each year. —Pittsourg Caronacle (Rep.). A man spoke at a National-Greenback-

Labor meeting the other night not a thousand miles from Troy, who never did an honest day's labor in his life; for years he let his wife work and support his life; for years he let his wife work and support him; a large sum of money which his associates in a fire company raised for the benefit of his family in sickness. and handed to him to give to them, was expended by him in dissipation and debauchery; and, entering the gramy, he was forced to resign in disgrace to save time-lif from being cashiered for cowardice. It cannot be possible that honest workmen will be misled by such arrant humbugs as this man, or even by such blatherskites a: Kearney.—Troy Times (Rep.).

"Dinnis," said an Irish-American, just out of Harvard, to the great sand-lot orator, "what makes you always call Butler the "White-plum Navare'? Don't you know you should pronounce it plumed?" ''' Plumed,' is it?" said Kearney; ''sure I thought it was a olum he was—a waite "sure I thought it was a plum he was—a waite plum. I seen 'em in Caleforny." "Well, them. Dinnis, what did you think Navarre was." Faith, I didn't hev an idee. Navarre is the woman, I suppose, that first planted the plam in this country. In my next speech I was goin'to clude to her and tell the workingmen they must plant their white plum at the ballot-box. An' sure, fwhat is a plumed?"—New York Graphic (Ind.).

Many of the interior cities are fond of giving themselves flattering names that do not seem, with any propriety, to belong to them. Cincinnati has been obliged to drop her old self-bestowed title, Queen of the West, but she has found compensation in the Paris of America, also self-bestowed. Cincinnati has no little culture and taste in art, and has reason to be proud of these. But there is no special reason why she should couple herself with Paris. She reminds no one of Paris save by contrast. The French Capital is particularly oright, and Cincinnati is particularly oright, and Cincinnati is particularly obscure, being one of the smoklest, most begrimed towns in the whole country, rivaling Pittsburg, foulest of the foul. The Ohio metropolis suggests Germany, not France. She has a very large German population; her habits and her tastes are rather German; her pleasures, especially her Sunday concerts and beer-garden convocations, are German. If she affects what is European, let her christen herself the Leipzig, or Dresden, or even the Vienna of America. That might pass. But the Paris of America is so supremely pretentious and so utterly untrue as to be ridiculous.—

New York Times

The New York Times has thought it worth Many of the interior cities are fond of give

The New York Times has thought it worth while to point out the last and grossest blunder of Gail Hamilton's letters to the Tribune, in which she maintains that places in the English Civil Service are still practically filled by patronage or "influence,"—having apparently no knowledge of the changes made in 1869, and having been imthe changes made in 1869, and having been imposed upon by some unnamed tide-waiter in Liverpool. She began the letters, however, by a blunder as gross and more discreditable. When Mr. Mundella, at that time member of Parliament from Sheffield, was here in the fall of 1870, he said publicly that he was unable to procure the appointment of anybody to the smallest office under his Government, and the statement was naturally quoted a good deal by Civil-Service reformers. But, when Gail Hamilton began to demotish the reformers, she calmly exposed Mr. Mundella, by alleging in substance that he had been gailty of equivocation, inasmuch as the reason why he could get no offices from Gen. Grant, viz.; that he was in opposition. The fact was, that Mr. Mundella was a perfectly truthful and straightforward man and a prominent Liberal, and therefore a strong supporter of Mr. Giadstone's Ministry, which was then in power, and his assertion was strictly correct. Gail Hamilton's design is to show, first, that there does not exist, and never has existed, in any age or country, any politician more delicate, high-minded, or clean-handed than Mr. James G. Blanne; secondly, that all stories of the existence of persons called reformers in other nations and as tother perior clean-handed than Mr. James G. Blaine; secondly, that all stories of the existence of persons called reformers in other nations and at other periods, and of the occurrence at any time of changes in the nature of improvements in the administrative machinery of any civilized governments, are either fabulous or are founded on a mistaken interpretation of the texts. The letters would be very musing reading if they were not the com of them thin, and vinegary, and repulsive. York Nation (Ind.).

LIBERAL CHRISTIANITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 26.—The closing ses sion of the Wisconsin Unitarian Conference was held last evening. The Unitarian Chapel or Cass street was thronged by the largest audience that has attended any religious oc the present season to hear the sermon of the Rev. J. L. Dudley, formerly pastor of Plymouth Churen (Congregational), in this city, and now of Boston. He preached one of the broadest and most eloquent sermons in favor of universal charity of belief, making morality a part of religion and religion a part of each dav's business and secular life, with many blows at orthodox technical theology, and at creeds and beliefs founded on narrow views. His local and personal allusions were of an affecting character, and at the conclusion of his sermon, when he expressed a wish that he could live a thousand years to see the growth of liberal religion and "ring at last its bell of triumpp." the entire congregation broke out into hearty and general applause. Many of the old members of Plymouth Church. Congressman Lynde, Chirence Shepard, Joshua Stark, the Rev. John B. Stewart, of Calvary (Presbyterian) Church, and many others of various orthodox churches were present, and the present season to hear the sermon of the ous orthodox churches were present, and warmly congratulated Mr. Dudley after the ser-mon. The next annual meeting of the Confer-ence will be held at Madison.

SPRINGFIELD ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGPIELD, Ill., Aug. 26.—Petitions in vol untary bankruptcy were to-day filed as follows; Hope S. Davis, Quiney; Isaac Q. Virden, Mount Auburn, Christian County; William W. Perdy, North Okan, Coles County; William S. O'Hair,

North Okan, Coles County; William S. O'Hair, Paris, Edgar County; Wiley Line, Duquoin, James W. Jones, of Riverton, was adjudged bankrupt.

The Governor to-day announced the appointment of Judge Oliver A. Harker, of Johnson County, as Circuit Judge of the First Circuit of Cairo, vice Judge Baker, promoted to the Supreme Bench.

The State Auditor to-day canceled \$6,000 of Pekin city bonds, issued in aid of the Bioomington & Pekin Raiiroad.

The following officers of the First Regiment, Chicago, were commissioned to-day; Charles D. Larabee, Captain of Company D; D. J. Gleason, First Licutenant; and Sergt. Parsons, Second Licutenant.

NEW YORK ELEVATED RAILWAY. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—The East Side Elevated Railroad in the Bowery and Third avenue com mence running cars to-day.

Poison in the Peach-Stone.

Scientific American.

A fatal case of potsoning by peach-stones, which is noted in the French papers as having recently occurred in Paris, should serve as a warning to families in which children are allowed to look after themselves for hours at a time. Probably very few adults themselves know how poisonous peach-stones are. The victim of the recent accident in Paris secreted the stones of a number of peaches, and, obtaining a hammer, when left alone, proke them onen industriously and ate them: the result being that he was fatally poisoned by hydrocyanic (prussic) acid. Since the peach-stone possesses. Writers on toxicology state that one ounce of the kernels contain about one grain of pure prussic acid, and this quantity, it is well known, is sufficient to kill any adult person. Even two-thirds of a grain has very often proved fatal, and, indeed, may well be regarded as a fatal dose for any caild.

Barbarism in India. The condemnation of the Rajah of Pourie by the British Government to impresonment for hie, with hard labor, for murder, has caused an astonishment among the Hindoos equal to that astonishment among the Hindoos equal to that experienced a hundred years ago, when, under the government of Warren Hastings, a Branmin was sentenced to death for assassination. The Rajah was excessively dissipated, and his mother fearing for his health, requested a Mohunt of the temple of Vishmu to lead him, if possible, into a better

pain. The Mohnut thought nothing so effective as incantations, and the Rajah hearing of them, caused him to undergo terrible tortures, and after frightful mutilation, he was thrown, nearly dead, into the street, and died in a few hours. The Rajah was arrested and condemned. An appeal was made to the high court of Calcutts, but the judgment was confirmed. That the Rajah of Pourie, Guardian of the Temple of Vishnu, and the incarnation of Vishnu himself, should be sacrilegiously seized and made to work like a despised Pariah for a simple murder, quite transcends Hindoo comprehension.

Disparity of Age in Marriage.

Many distinguished men have married women their seniors, but a very conspicuous instance of such disparity has just occurred in the case of a lady weil known in most parts of the world, including Canada and the United States. In 1835, when Miss Adelaide Dalton, one of the foremost belies of her day, married Sir John Young, afterward Lord Lisgar, a little boy of 4, Francis Turville, was playing about his very aucient Leicestershire home. In after years, while his county militia-were doing duty in the Ionian Islands, where Lord Lisgar was then Lord High Commissioner, he formed the acquaintance of that rentieman and his wile, and was persuaded a year or two later to accompany them to Australia, whither the former went as Governor of New South Wales, as his private secretary. Thence he went with him to Candada, and for his services was knighted on his reture. Lord Lisgar died in 1876, and a fortnight age his widow married Sir Francis amid, no doubt, a tremendous chorus of "Did you ever!" "No, I never!" on the part of all Iriends of the families.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICE IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as below, where advertisements will be taken price as charged at the Main Office, and will until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and won Saturdays. on Saturdays: and uning the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays: A fit. SiM MS. Booksellers and Stationers, 123 p. m. of the SiM Ms. Sowadealer, Stationer, etc., 1000 West Madison st., near Western-ay, ROBKRT TREUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1 Bipe laisand-ay, corner of Haisted-st.

H. C. HKRHICK, Deweler, Newsicaler, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

CITY REAL ESTATE

POR SALE-300x150 ON NORTH CLARK-ST.. COR-ner Maple.. We are authorized to offer this choice property at a very low figure and on unusually favora-ble terms. Which will make it one of the best invest-ments in the market. Mr.AD & COE, 140 LaSaile-st., Major Block.

POR SALE-ON MICHIGAN-AV., PIRST-CLASS marble, east front house, near Sixteenth-st. H W. CLARKE, Room 15, 92 Washington-st. SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. COR SALE—\$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFTL LOT one block from depot, at Lagrange. 7 miles from bleago: \$15 down and \$5 monthly: cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free: railroad fare, 0 cents. 1RA BROWN, 142 Lasaline-st., foom 4.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE-FARM-AN IMPROVED FARM GF 160 acres, 75 acres broke up, 4 miles from Rantoul, hampaign County; one mile from railroad station. address W. H. VAN EPPS, Dixon, or E. S. SMITH, Santoul, III.

BOARDING AND LODGING. South Side.

121 AND 123 CALUMET-AV.—ROOMS WITE board at the above desirable location; refer-

North Side.

5 AND 7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—FIRST-CLASS board and room \$3 to \$5 per week with use of plabo and bath. piano and bath.

Hotom.
CLARENCE HOUSE, NOS. 331, 353, 355, AND 397
State-41., four blocks so ath of the Palmer Houseboard and room, per day, \$1.50 to \$2; per week, \$6,
\$7, \$8. Furnished rooms to rent without board.

L'NGLISH HOUSE, 31 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—
Best single rooms and board \$5 to \$7 week; translents \$1 to \$1.50 day; restaurant tickets (21 meals), \$4.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV.—
Reduced prices. Good rooms and board, \$1.50 per
day; \$4.50 to \$7 per week. Day board, \$4 per week

LYLINDSOR HOUSE. 178 STATE-ST. RIGHT OP.

WINDSON HOUSE. 178 STATE-ST., RIGHT OP-posite Palmer House-Room and board, \$6 to \$7 per week, : transient, \$1.50 per day. BOARD WANTED. BOARD-WANTED, A RESPECTABLE PARTY TO board an infant at moderate price. References exchanged. For particulars Address A 19, Tribune. BOARD-FOR FOUR ADULTS. ADDRESS, STAT-

MUSICAL

Hallet, DAVIS & CO. S
HALLET, DAVIS & CO. S
These celebrated pianos, who others of best makes
can be found at the warerooms of
W. W. KIMBALL,
Corner State and Adama-sts.

NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS.
NEW SQUARE PIANOS,
NEW ORGANS.
To rent or for sale on installments, at 1.
W. W. K. IV. on installments, at
W. W. KIMBALL'S,
Corner State and Adams-sts. ORGANS—NEW AND SECOND-HAND, \$50, \$60, \$75, \$100 and upward, on terms to suit. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts. C HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

O'N CREDIT—WE ARE WILLING TO SELL FOR the present, from our stock of elegant pianoa, organs, and furniture, taking pay in weekly or monthly installments. MARTIN'S POPULAR FURNITURE HOUSE, 295 and 267 STATE-ST.

\$150 FOR A SPLENDID ROSEWOOD PIANO-lyre. R. T. MARTIN, 285 and 267 State-st. The state of the s

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Rau tolph-st., near Clark. Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854. A LL CASH AND HIGHEST PRICE PAUL POLICE
A claims against the estate of Martin O. Walker: also
for Fidenty, State Savings, and German Bank books.
isoom 56 feesper Block, 95 South Clark-st. CASH PALD FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER'S Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description at GOLDSMIP'S Loan and Builton Uffice (licensed), 59 Kast Madison-st. Established 1865. M ONEY IN HAND TO LOAN IN SMALL AMOUNTS on improved real estate. C. B. WILSON, Room 5, 118 Randoiph-st. DENNIES CAN BE HAD IN EXCHANGE FOR currency at the counting room of the Tribune. SILVER 25 AND 50 CENT PIECES IN PACKAGES of \$10 in exchange for currency at counting-room of Tribune Company.

of Tribune Company.

WanTED-\$2.000 TWO YEARS ON INSIDE UN unimproved real estate worth four times the amount. Interest and commission not to exceed 8 and 4 per cost. Address \$47, 17 founc office. FOUND A DARK-BROWN HORSE, BOTH HINE feet white, long tail, and had linen halter on when found. WM. OHLENKAMP, Elmaurst, Du Page Co., or information given at H. BIERMANN'S, 374 North Ashland-av.

Ashland-av.

OST-ATENGLEWOOD, ON WENTWORTH-AV.,

OST-ATENGLEWOOD, ON WENTWORTH-AV.,
between Skxty-first and Sixty-second-ats., a light
bay pony mare, white face, lame in right front leg,
since off. Any porson giving information or returning
same to Domesic Bakery will be suitably rewarded. C. J. VIRDEN.

I OST-SUNDAY MORNING, SMALL BLACK-AND tan dog, silver-plated collar; name Major. Libera reward for its return to UTI West Adams-st. Teward for its return to 071 West Adams-st.

CTRAYED-FROM BARN IN BRAR OF 1978 Wabbasa-st., a new miled cow, very large size; darkred color; brass tips on horns. Suitable reward paid for return to above number.

The REWARD-FOR A SMALL BLACK-AND-TAN DO dog, atring of amber beads around its neck, lost between Madison and Washington-sts. on State. Ite-turn to STINE'S, 122 and 124 State-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES. POR SALE—BANKING-HOUSE, VAULT, SAPE, counter-railing, and fixtures in a live railroad town of 2 (Ass innabitants, in Central Iowa, doing an extensive business of severa; years standing, and the only bank in the place; have to quit business on account of health. For further information, address Z 63, Tribune.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANTLY FITTED UP SAMple-room, black walnut fixtures, mirrors, etc., near principal theatres; cost 43, 50; will sell for 5600 cash; possession at once. Address Z 68, Tribune office.

MACHINERY. POR SALE-CHEAP, A FINE LOT OF SECOND-hand wood-working machinery and steam-enginess also latest improved new tools, C. L. RICE & CO., 217 Lake-st 217 Lake-st
ECOND-HAND MACHINERY WANTED-ON)
large-sized steam pump, one large blower. Address, with particulars, itoom 19, Grand Pacific Hotel WANTED-A SECOND-HAND OR 2-HORSI
power. Inquire or address E. A. SHEDD & CO.

FOR SALE. FOR SALE-TWO BILLIARD TABLES AND ONE pool table very choap. For particulars address 2 5, Iribune office.

FOR SALE-AN IMPROVED LOT IN A FINE SITuation at Hosehill Cemeters. A 3A Tribune office. PARTNERS WANTED.

DARTNER WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH small amount of capital to take an interest in know and estationer's store: references will be require Address Z 57, Tribune office. HOUSEHOLD GOODS. CHANCE FOR BARGAINS—
PARLOR AND BEDROOM FURNITURE,
MATTRESSES AND BEDDING,
MARBLE TOP AND LIBRART TABLES,
AT AND BELOW COST DURING AGUIST.
B. T. MARTIN, 265 and 267 State-st.

TO EXCHANGE, TO EXCHANGE-RIGITY ACRES OF CHOICE land, sixy-five acres broke; only about two (2) acres wet land on the elgivity young hedge around it and a good pasture to class acres; new house, 24 feet square; stable for rour incress, cow-shed for four crws; or card of 100 feets; two and a has miles from size that want stock of soods, greenies or huraware preferred. Adverse now 37, 10000700, 10010000, 1001000.

AGENTS WANTED. A GENTS WANTED-MALE. AND FEMALE-\$2.00 to \$10 per day can be made selling the accelsor Pinter. Agents wanted for every contly in the United States. Samples cant free to parties wo will chapare in their sale. Address N. 500 TEST & C., Warred, Ili.

WANTED-MALE HELP. A three (the afterdament base led in tale within took draw for 50 cents, e ich aftertional cents. On Sanday 20 cents a line is charged. average a line.

WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS STOVE-MOUNTER. WANTED-WATCHMAKER FOR THE COUNTRY: references required. Apply to BENJ. ALLEN & WANTED-A COMPETENT DRUG CLERK: GOOD references required, Address A 4 Tribute office. WANTED-MEAT-CAN MAKERS AND CAPPERS

Two first-class workmen experienced is making
meat canes; also two cappers. Apply corper Lavalle
and Michigan-sts. WANTED-A GOOD BUTCHER AT 76 NORTH

Employment Agencies,
WANTED-200 LABURERS FOR RAILBOADS,
choppers, farms, naw-mills, etc.; hignest water
paid; free fare. CHRISTIAN & CU., 268 SORUM Water. WANTED—SO TIE-MAKERS FOR MISSOURI; 100 laborers, 160 coal-miners; free fare; at J. H. SPERBECK'S, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS WOOD-WORKER AT

Miscellaneous.

WANTED-TRAVELING MEN IN ANY INTERgoods. One hour sufficient in each town on route. No
conflicting interest. No drumming. Also parties to
shadle our rounds alone. See samples at Itooms 1 and 2,
313 State-81. WANTEO-EVERY MAN AND WOMAN TO SELL.

WE "DE LABARIA" Advice to Ledies. "now to develop
the figure, beauty, deportment, dress, etc.; all the
mysteries and methods of physical and artistic beauty
given. Most creams and complete book ever pubished. Illustrated; 500 pages. DE LABARTA & CD.,
170 State-st., Room 20.

WANTED-LIVE MEN TO SELL NEEDLES, NUVeities, notions, chromos, stationery, etc.; lauest
povelties out, and indecements no other house can offer.
Catalogue free. C. M. LININGTON, 65 Jackson-st. Catalogue free. C. M. LININGTON, 45 Jackson-45.

WANTED—A PHRSY-CLASS HOSTLER TO TAKE charge of barn: must be married, perfectly solver, and willing to work. Apply corner Ninetcenth and Grove-sts. Tuesday. E. A. SHEDD & CO.

WANTED—TRAVELER—AN ENGINETIC FOUND man with a horse and buggy, to take orders in the country for an estibilished wholesale hose; part of penses paid. Address A 6. Tribune office. WANTED-FIRST-CLASS SUBSCRIPTION-CAN-vassers for city work. Highest commission paid. Address A 18, Tribune office.

WANTED-A GERMAN BOY, ABOUT 17 YEARS old, to work in saloon; best of reference required. WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

WANTED-A GIRL FOR SECOND WORK IN A ferred. Apply at 279 Ontario-st. WANTED-A GOOD GERMAN, SWEDE, OR SCANDINAVIAN girl for general housework. Apply at 687 West Jackson-st. W ANTED - YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL TO AS-sist in care of children: must be intelligent, neat, and clean. Apply at 1079 Watash-av. WANTED-A GOOD GERMAN GIRL TO DO GEN-eral housework. Apply to H. L. HILL, 100 Dearborn-st. WANTED-BY A FAMILY OF THREE LIVING OF PIRTY A FAMILY OF THREE LIVING OF PIRTY-BIRST-SI, BEAR SOUTH PARK, A groot, heatby, pleasant girl to do general housework, except cooking: an excellent home for a good girl. Address Z 62, Tribune office. WANTED - AN EXPERIENCED COOK AND laundress at 424 Fulton-st. References required. WANTED-A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL thousework in a family of four; must be nest and tidy, understand cooking, and be a good washer and ironer. 700 Wabash-av.

Senmstresses.

WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER to go to Nebraska; good wages pald. Reference required and given. Apply at Room 21 Hotel Frankfurt.

WANTED-A FURST-CLASS DRESSMAKER TO GO to a thriving town out West; must have good references; wages liberal. Apply at GAGE BROTHERS & CO. 'S. Wednesday moralog, 9 o'clock. WANTED-A LADY TO MANUFACTURE LADIES' State-st. Apply at Red-Front Bazaar, 363

Enundresses.

WANTED-FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS TO GO TO
Evansville, Ind.: good pay: reference given and
required. Call at Room 37 Wood's Hotel, Fifth-av.,
until 1:30p. m. to-day.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—COOK AND SECOND GIRL (SCANDI.
navian); siso a good irish girl to do second work.

Apply at Mrs. WHITTAKER'S, 246 North Clarkest. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.
SITUATION WANTED—IN SOME MERCANTILE
Dusiness in city or country. Wages low. Can loan
employer 51, 30. Address P. O. Boz 354, Wheston, Ill.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—TO MERCHANT TAILORS

—By an able and experienced cutter; salary not too
high; references. Address F. ALBERT, Appleson, Wis Coach men, Teamsters, &c.
SITUATION WANTED—BY 16T SEPTEMBER BY
a strictly temperate man as coachman; 18 years' experience; refer to present employer. Z 56, Tribuse.

GITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN IN A private amily: willing to work cheap. Good reference. Address A 23, Tribune office. SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE. Domestics.

Situation Wanted-By A RESPECTABLE girl in small family to do general housework; easy place; low wages. Call this day after 9 at 30 Smith-st.

Situation Wanted-By A Girl To Do General housework. 271 South Morgan-st.

SITUATION WANTED-TO DO SECOND WORK IN private family; best of city references. A 50, Trib-Sprivate ramily; best of city references. A 30 Tribute office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIEL TO do housework in private family; north of Chicago av. preferred. 183 Townsend-st., in basement.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIEL TO DO general housework in a small private family; is a good wasner and froner; reference gives if required. Call to-day at 112 Twenty-second-st., up-tains.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND active German girt, for general work. Has reference. Call for two days at 127 Twentieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Call at 749 Medison-st. OTE. CMI ST 789 MSdISON-E.

CITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS FROM
the country. Call at 309 Hubbard-st.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL: 18
a good semastres, and has her her own machine.
1017 West Madison-st., third floor.

Scamstrosecs.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker: capable for ladies' or children's suits; sy
day or week. 289 West Fulton-st.

Marress

National

Nationa

Employment Agencies.
SITUATIONS WANTED-FAMILIES IN NEED OF good Scandinavian or German female help can be supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 172 North Halsted-st. TO RENT_HOUSES, TO RENT-\$12 PER MONTH-PINE LARGE house, 7 North Page-st. Inquire at 6 North Page.
TO RENT-\$12 PER MONTH-NEW BRICK HOUSE, 22 Fillmore-st. \$12, two-story price, 42 feving-place. Inquire at 385 Western-av.
TO RENT-\$12 ARGE COTTAGE WITH 8 BOOMS at 220 North Carpenter-st.

TO RENT-882 INDIANA-AV., CORNER RIGHT-secuti-st.; 11 rooms, \$35; 890, \$30. H. C. MUKEY, 16 Clarks.;

Clark st.

TO BENT_ROOMS. O RENT-FOR LIGHT HOUSEKEEFING, THERE rear rooms, 398 State-st., \$40.50 per month. C. & ALLEE, 41 Clark-st., Room 11.

WANTED TO BENT. WANTED-TO RENT-FURNISHED COTTAGE: south Side preferred No children. 2 58, Tribwhen the control of t A SI, Trioune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE ROUALS turnished complete for housekeeping, within twenty minutes walk of new Court-House. Two in family, no calidrent prefer North Side; rent mast not be over \$42 per month. Reference given. Address X 4, Trioune office. S4. Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—OCT. 1. SMALL BOUSH;
South Side, Fairview or Oakland. Prompt pay,
good care; give location and lowest price. W 44. Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GEORGE WILLIAM MACEWAN, SOMETIME (IF ON the Control of I AM SELLING MY OWN LINE OF GOODS TO the jobbing grocery and hardware trade through Onto, Michigan, and as far cast as Buffalo. Would like to make arrangements with some responsible house to sell a line of staples on commission. Address A 7. Tribune office.

NOTICE—MR. CHAS. KOTASCALLO MAS AND ACTION OF THE CHAS. AND ACTION OF THE CHAST. AND ACTION OF T HORSES AND CARRIAGES

dise and True

ter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No., 35

the following symptoms resulting the ligestive Organics in laward Pfles. Fuliness of the Blood by a symptom of the Blood by the stoinach. Nances, light the stoinach. Nances, light the stoinach and the theory of the blood, Sawinaning of the licad, the Pto A. Swinaning of the licad, the Pto A. Swinaning of the licad, the pto a state of the store of the licad, the licad, the store of the licad, the licad and the licad and

The Tribune

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TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE CHICAGO TEIBUNE has established branch office or the receipt of subscriptions and advertisements NEW YORK-Room 20 Trioune Building. F.T. Me FADDEN, Manager.

PARIS, France-No. 16 Rue de la Grange-Bateller MABLEN, Agent.
LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand
ENRY F. Gillio, Agent.
SAN FRANCISCO. Cal.—Palace Hotel.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre Hooley's Theatre.

street, between Clark and LaSall of John T. Raymond. "Risks." Haverly's Theatre-corn street, corner of Monroe. Engastor's Company. Variety entertain

White Stocking Park.

Lake Shore, toe, of Washington street. Champio sing game between the Boston and Chicago Clubs 2:45 p.m.

ANDMARK LODGE, No. 422, A. F. and A. M. embers are requested to meet at hall, corner Thirt renth-st. and Cottage Grove-av., at 2 p. m. shareaday, 27th inst., to attend the burish services 0, Geo. E. Lee. Visiting brethere cordially invited.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1878.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Ex change yesterday closed at 991.

It is estimated that Chicago will contrib ute about \$20,000 for the relief of the yellow-fever sufferers, which is little enough in all conscience. The Howard Association is disbursing \$2,000 a day, and so long as this rate of expenditure continues the charitable people of the North must keep their pockets open and ready to meet further demands.

The Chicago Veteran Club has voted take part in the reception of President HAYES upon the occasion of his visit to Chicago. It could have done no less without disgrad ing the name it bears, and it is to be retted that there was even a small minority who were unable to perceive the plain ction between the indorsement of ditical policy and the rendering of the courtesy due to the President of

the fiat-money organs of the West, with the ness and wild exaggeration which characterized the charges so frequentreiterated by Senator Davis, of West Viria, regarding enormous frauds covered up sury bookkeeping, that \$800,000 the 7-30 Treasury notes were treated legal-tenders by the Government in on of law. A very sweeping and emwho were in a position to know the facts is given in our Washington dispatches this morning. The 7-30s were treated as interest-bearing notes only, and were neither issued nor received by the Government as legal-tender currency.

nd wife of a Mormon at Salt able "flat" currency on the other, and the Lake yesterday attempted to secure natura ization papers, and, upon admission of the fact that she was living polygamously with her "husband," the public prosecutor ob-jected for the people that the woman's peti-tion should be denied, for the reason that she was not of good moral character. The Judge sustained this objection. Now the Mormon women are advised by the oracles of their tribe, in case their participation in any action at law become necessary at any time, to proceed as unmarried women, bearing their maiden names, which advice must prove as distasteful with the average feminine mind (to which appearances are so dear) as the most hostile mandate of any judicial

If nothing else will win, BUTLER propose to try the bloody-shirt dodge in Massachusetts. If he could only be bulldozed a little his happiness would be complete. The BUTLER Literary Bureau in Boston has undertaken to work the thing up by means of reports that New York bankers have issued a circular letter announcing that they will refuse to discount the paper of any Massachusetts merchant or who shall sign the petition urging BUTLER to become the National candidate for Governor or who in any way identify themselves with the Butler movement. Of course no such circular has been issued, as the aggregate number of merchants and business me train with the BUTLER crowd could be acdated with discounts at a bursted

The situation in the fever-stricken cities of the South is hourly growing more deplorable. In nearly every locality where the disease has obtained a foothold the report ites an alarming increase in the num ber of cases and a consequent lack of ability to cope with the fell destroyer. At Mem phis particularly, the outlook is truly dis couraging. The thickly settled camps which en formed by refugees some distance from the city have been sought out by the insidious enemy, and already several deaths are recorded among those people who fancied they had taken sufficient precaution to warrant their complete security Panic has started in these camping out communities, and thousands are leaving hurriedly, hoping to find some retreat where the fever will not penetrate. An earnest appeal comes up from Grenada for more physicians and more nurses, several of those heroic, self-sacrificing men and women who attled unceasingly with the disease themselves been stricken down by r become exhausted by constant care and watching. Relief is going forward lib rally, but the necessities of these poor peo ole are constantly on the increare, and there ould be no lack of funds to meet the wants of so urgent a charity.

The vote last evening in the Com Council on the motion to pass the City-Hail resolution over the Mayor's veto de-

new City Ring to command the strength req usite to carry out their esthetic ideas. The ing twelve votes of the necessary two-Every one of the Ald voting in the negative can be relied upon to stand fast in their determination to protect the city against a movement involving an enormous increase in the cost of the new City-Hall, and so long as this is true it will be impossible for the McCAFFREY-PERIOLAT-WALKER combination to obtain control o the contracts. Every day's delay adds to the hopelessness of the situation, as the work is going forward rapidly on the walls of the building, affording the texpayers a better opportunity to see for themselves that the claim of a noticeable difference in the color of the stone is a fraudulent pretence. The Ring may as well acknowledge their defeat, and train their es thetic sensibilities to endure the shock of witnessing the construction and completion of a handsome building in which there is no chance for stealings.

SHERMAN'S TOLEDO SPEECH. We print elsewhere the speech of the Hon OHN SHERMAN, Secretary of the Treasury, delivered yesterday at Toledo, O. It is grat ifying to find it frank, plain-spoken, and nensive; and a wide-spread and carecomprehensive; and a wide-spread and care-ful perusal will undoubtedly make converts among the honest and intelligent people to the financial policy of the Republican party, which he understands thoroughly and represents fairly. His speech may be divided int two parts, viz.: (1) a consideration of the nce question per se, and (2) an answer to the recent speech of Judge Thurman, in which that distinguished Democrat deserted his lifelong convictions in order to train with the Democrats of the Voorners and Ewing

In the direct exposition of the financial policy of the Republican party, Mr. SHER-MAN started out by saying that it demand "the largest amount of currency that can be maintained at par with the established coin of the country." This is an accurate statement of the case, and such currency includes gold, silver, paper, and the minor coins received at a fixed value by common consent and maintained at par by redemption on demand. To maintain gold, silver, and the Government paper currency in circulation is the aim of Secretary SHERMAN, and in this effort he has the hearty support of the Republican party and the material assistance of laws passed by the Republican party. The greenback is the creation of the publican party; it was from the beginning and always has been a note of the Government promising coin-payment. After a gradual appreciation, going on for years under the influence of wise laws and reduced expenditures, that greenback is now within of 1 per cent of par with coin, and the vernment is prepared to make good its comise of maintaing it at par with coin ou and after Jan. 1, next. Mr. SHEB MAN has \$209,011,753 of coin actually

in the Treasury, and \$134,580,000 of that sun in absolute excess of all coin obligations which is equivalent to more than 35 per cent of the outstanding notes. There is further provision of law and an abundant supply of coin to increase this redemption-fund by the sale of bonds, if there should be any demand beyond the coin on hand, -a thing which can not reasonably be apprehended. All the preliminary steps leading up to this safe and nonorable condition of the American finances have been made without any embarrassment to the credit of the nation, and have been accompanied by a steady fall in gold; indeed, the national credit has been materially imby an increase in the amount of the deb held at home, and by an unparalleled growth in the foreign sale of American products. The question, then, is between a uniform and stable currency of gold, silver, and paper on the one hand, and a depreciated, vacil lating, unequal, uncertain, and irredeem-

or the advantage of the people, is plainly in favor of the former. Mr. SHERMAN SAVE: I can imagine how a man deeply in debt and hoping to escape bankruptcy may desire to water the money in which his debt is to be paid, but why should a laboring man whose daily toil is measured by the money he receives desire to cheapen that money? Why should a farmer who soils his productions for money desire to lessen its purchasing power? Why should a prudent, thrifty, industrious man, engaged in any occupation who hopes by his thrift and industry to accumulate for himself a competence, desire to have his labor measured by a money of unstable value? It is the interest of every one engaged in industrious employments, who is not a speculistor or a broker, to have a fixed standard of value. If any of you who labor are farmers, mechanics, or oelong to any of the industrial classes of life, and have hope of benefit from a depreciated money, you will be greatly misled. I can imagine how a man deeply in debt and

choice, whether for the credit of the nation

All that portion of his speech preceding this conclusion is especially valuable because it shows clearly what resumption actually means. It is not further contraction, not the abolition of all paper currency, not lim itation to an inadequate supply of coin, as the Nationals and Ewing Democrats assert, but the only means of rendering available the entire stock of gold, silver, and paper money at a uniform and the highest purchas ing value.

That portion of the speech in which Mr.

SHERMAN handles his former colleague in the

Senate, Mr. THURMAN, is equally valuable for its clear exposure of the numerous soph isms enunciated by Thurman in order t justify his recantation of former opinion and his acceptance of Ewino's wild doctrine First, Mr. Sherman attacks the proposition o substitute greenbacks (legal-tender) for National-Bank notes, along with the proposition to repeal the Resumption act. This course would increase the forced Govern ment loan, bearing no interest, up to \$670,000,000, or \$270,000,000 in excess of the limit of the war-issue, which alone is constitutional. All Mr. SHER-MAN says on this subject is correct in view of the fact that Ewing and Thurman dvocate the substitution of legal-tender notes (not Treasury notes corresponding to the National-Bank notes and only redeemable in legal-tender); and Mr. THURMAN, in his insane scramble to cut under Ewing and CARY, will regret that he went so far. Mr. SHERMAN also answers categorically some of he objections which THURMAN urged against the National-Bank system, but at the same time disclaims any further affection for that system than attaches to its continued usefulness. Among other things, THURMAN said that the National-Bank currency means "the indefinite perpetuation of the public debt." A very conclusive answer to this is furnished by the fact that National-Bank charters are limited to twenty years, and may be abolished by act of Congress at any time. Another objection was that the sys tem constantly threatens a combination of the money-power for political purposes. This is settled by the simple statement that "if you convene ten Bank Presidents you will have ten different opinions, while party organiza-tion brings even Judge Thurman and Tom

Ewixe on the same platform." Judge THUE-

man charges that the National Banks are

only to quote the law to show that the system is open to all who have the money The financial issue remains, with Sherman's definition, an issue between the largest ossible volume of currency of gold, silver, and paper, with equal and uniform pur chasing capacity, on the one side, and an uncertain and depreciated paper currency of the other, which is constantly varying value, and swindling especially the people who work for a living and receive their pay n the debased and uncertain currency.

We omit, for lack of space, a portion Mr. Shehman's speech on sectional politics, but may refer to it again, because it is powerful and convincing indictment of the Democratic party, and lodges the charge of fraud just where it belongs.

MANTON MARBLE'S MYSTERIES. We have already printed one series of remarkable dispatches which Mr. MANTON MARBLE sent in every direction when he was engaged in the Florida and Oregon intrigue over the Electoral vote, and now the New York Tribune furnishes another installment which are quite as Sphinx-like as the former, and show that Mr. MARTON MARBLE was engaged in a piece of business so dishonest that he was unwilling to send or receive a word except in cipher. When he was corresponding with those not actually in the ring spirators he used the vernacular, and talked n good, plain English, as, for instance, in a ispatch sent from Florida to Gen. Gordon. of Columbia, S. C., in which he says : " We shall pull Uncle SAMMY through and end the eign of thieves." There is something breezy, nd refreshing, and manly about this, but when he becomes a conspirator again, and sends the next dispatch, which goes to Gramercy Park, it is evident that he is up to ais elbows in durty work. Here is the mis-

To William T. Pelton, 15 Gramercy Park, New Cambre fetid geodesy lingu And this is followed by another, which eads:

To William T. Pelton, 15 Gramercy Park, New York City: Rely Terra Cotta this much conjure. These two dispatches create such a comnotion at Gramercy Park that Uncle SAMMY, who is being pulled through, dictates all sorts of dispatches which seem to indicate that he does not enjoy the process. Here re some of his sentiments:

New York (Dec.) 1st.—Manton Marble, Talla, Fig.: Meet supplied consult Read may yes able seen to but Be to to be who Smith with request as Daniels can't telegram you and requirements.

NEW YORK, 4 Dec., G-TALLA, Fla., Dec. 4.— The Hon. Manton Marble, Talka: Given Roches-ter that have London will not fully advise you bet, use reporter so need lima rhine to here if us.

New York, 5 Dec., '6—Talla., Fla.', 5 Dec.—
Manton Marble: It definitely they justify opinion
and by Charles act telegraphed certain Board action
answer will immediately telegram of state that
when & Thomas Oe Barlows is conceding will have
received.

(No signature.) On the last named date, Uncle SAMMY evidentiy was of opinion that he was pulled

through, for he sends the following jubilant dispatch to MANTON MARBLE: NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Mr. Manton Marble: Pray effects yourself with St. John's. Well and happy. That work is finished.

In examining these dispatches it will be seen at a glance how superior as a linguist M. M. was to "Uncle SAMMY." Uncle SAMMY is dry, technical, and legal in his exressions. M. M. ransacks the realms of omance and science to express his delight ver the job of pulling Uncle SAMMY through. 'calibre" and a "kettledrum,"

He not only pulls him through with a with a "geodesy." He even colors the scaly job in which he was engaged with the expressive term "fetid." As he contemplates arries his esthetic passion to pitch that he gets into the eramic craze, and as he gives Uncle SAMMY mother jerk cries out, "Rely, terra cotta." Even when he glides into the thickest of the corruption, and it becomes necessary to negotiate for votes, he still displays the same delicacy of expression. He does not descend to the vulgarity of Gramercy Park

and order more "mules" to be bought, but

he gracefully and courteously orders "neat Since M. M. failed to pull Uncle SAMMY through, and Mr. WATTERSON did not have an opportunity to head his hundred thousand lambs" from the Blue Grass region to see him inaugurated, would it not be a graceful thing for M. M. to come up to the surface and explain these "terra cotta" and "kettlelrum" conundrums. He should do it for his own sake, if not for Uncle Sammy's, else the public will conclude that he was engaged in such cheating business that he did not dare to trust the telegraph with his operations expressed in the plain English that honest men

THE RAILROAD PREIGHT POOL Mr. J. H. RUTTER, the General Traffic Manager of the New York Central Railroad seems to be an enthusiast upon the subject of pooling, and has delivered himself of his pinions to a representative of the New York Times with a degree of assurance and complacency that is remarkable even for a raiload man. It adds to the refreshing coolness of Mr. RUTTER, as the panegyrist of the pool, that he assumes to speak for the shipper as well as for the carrier, and for the farmers as well as for the railroads, in declar ing what will be for the best interests of each. In point of fact, Mr. RUTTER declares ex cathedra: "The adoption of high rates on East and West bound freights will prove beneficial to shippers and the railroad companies alike," because it will stop undercutting and fix rates firmly and arbitrarily, so that every shipper will know how much he as well a all his competitors have to pay for transportation, and will have a stable basis for com-

outation of expenses. With all respect for Mr. RUTTER's experience in transportation, we submit that this is a very Utopian view of pooling. While undercutting is not beneficial to railroads. beneficial to shippers, as it very often saves them from extortion, and every shipper knows now as well as he will when the pooling basis is established what he and his competitors have to pay for transportation. We can conceive that if the bject of pooling were to reduce rates and naintain low prices of freight, pooling would be beneficial, but unfortunately this is not the object, as Mr. RUTTER shows very clearly, although indirectly. The pool is bent upon higher rates, and this is not beneficial, sause higher charges only lessen the receipts of the producer, and no eloquence of Mr. RUTTER's can ever convince a fariner or shipper that it is beneficial to him to pay high rate of freight in order that he may eceive less per bushel for his grain or live

stock. In his eulogium of the pool-system Mr. RUTTER does not seem to be aware of the temper of the people, or to recognize their familiarity with this old, old story of higher rates which the broads give them annually about the time of year when navigation

draws to its close. He talks glibly of 45 nts per cwt. for wheat, equivalent to about 25 cents per bushel, and 23 cents for corn, and 18 cents for oats, or nearly twice the present prices, and thinks such a rate would be beneficial to the railroads and the hippers! Undoubtedly it would be a nice thing for the roads. The farmers and grainbuyers of the West, however, will so far fail to regard it as beneficial to themselves that they will hold their grain all winter, and until navigation opens, before they will ship it on the pool roads at any such figure, or accept the small prices they would have to receive after such freights were taken out. It is all very well for the ool representatives to get together at so nable summer resort, enjoy the luxurious living of some elegant hotel, have roaring good time socially, and confer with one another over their champagne upon points of business; but when such a meeting develops into a conspiracy to put up rates by a combination that cuts off ompetition and makes one gigantic monopoly, then the farmers and shippers will re-

use to ratify the proceedings. If one thing is more certain than another n this matter, it is that the producers will not stand a re-establishment of the old high prices. They are in no temper for it. They will patiently wait until water communica tion is restored, and meanwhile the pool will have to climb down. If the monopolists want to drive millions of bushels down the Mississippi or provoke Congress to establish maximum prices, they will go on with their pooling for high prices, but it would be wise for them to reflect that the producers, the great party of the second part, understand the pooling business as well as Mr. RUTTER or any other of the railroad men, and will not stand this constant changing and advancing of freights. There has been so much light thown upon this subject recently that they can see through the thinness of Mr. RUTTER's plea that the pool will be beneficial to the public. It is a bad time to increase the tax on the farming community.

A NEW CONFEDERATE DODGE.

A Confederate lawyer of Charleston, S. C. has at last discovered a method of securing the colored vote of that State which deserve to be patented. In his address to an audience of colored men he thus laid before them his plan:

Each of yon represent \$000. You would have brought that in 1860. You were freed without our consent, and now, if you will vote the Democratic ticket, we will make the Yankees pay for you. and then we will give you half of the money. There stands old Uncle Jis. He has a wife and eight children, for which the North will have to pay \$0,000, one-half of which I will give hin, and the balance I keep. Then he will not be dependent upon charity.

It can hardly be possible that the average Charleston negro will be so ignorant as to go into this Confederate gift-enterprise with out some better security than is here offered or that he is going to sell, out his vote for \$450 without some better collateral than a Confederate stump-speech. In case any of them should be inclined to swallow this very transparent bait, we would suggest to them that the North, while it has a great deal of sympathy for them, and will do anything to ameliorate their condition and advance their interests, hasn't the slightest intention of paying \$900 or nine cents for any one of them. This little tax cannot be collected without a worse fight than the last one. The North has an idea that it discharged its obligation to the negro it gave him his freedom, and doe not recognize any obligation to the owner of any description. As there is, there fore, a large element of doubt in this little job, it would be well for each negro before he sells his vote to ask the buyer to put up Brigadiers collect it from the North. This would not only place him upon the safe side, so far as the financial consideration is con cerned, but it would be a very fair test of the sincerity of the Brigadiers, not only as regards their individual promise, but also as regards the validity of the claim.

While the negroes are about it, they might as well claim the whole \$900. If they represent \$900 each, then there is no good reason why they should not have the whole amount. We do not see what the Brigadiers have to do with the money, or why the negroes should divide with them. They certainly never divided anything with the negroe They did not even pay them for their labor They reserved the right to buy them, sell them, own them, lash them, torture them, hunt them with blood-hounds, brand them, and kill them; but we have never heard that they divided profits with them or paid wages to them. Let the negro, therefore, demand of the first Brigadier who offers to divide with him for the consideration of his vote that he shall put up the whole \$900 in cash in his hands, with the stipulation that he will return half of it when the Brigadier collects full value from the North. In other words, the negro should request the Brigadier to put up or shut up. If he puts up, the negro will have an opportunity to get his forty acres and a mule and hold them without fear of disturbance during the remainder of his days, and hand them down as neirlooms-if the mule lives long enoughto his children. If he shuts up, the negro may as well conclude that the Brigadier has been giving him the thinnest sort of Confed-

erate taffy. A recent convert to Fiatism writes: A recent convert to Fiatism writes:

I am one of the million that have but lately commenced investigating the causes that underlie the wreck of our prosperity. Almost the first question that presented itself to my mind is. What objection can there be to the issuing of, say two billion United States Treasury notes, based upon the entire wealth of the mation, as an exclusive currency and thus relegating peld and silver, if need be, their natural status of simple commodities?

As this fiat money is not to be redeemed in

As this fiat money is not to be redeemed in coin or property on demand of the holder, we can see no sense or object in "basing i upon the entire wealth of the nation." As i is not to be redeemed, it can only be based or faith or moonshine. And, furthermore, what is the use in limiting the proposed issue of fiat to two billions? If that amount will restore our "wrecked prosperity" in part, why not issue ten thousand millions to restore it in whole? The correspondent asks, " What is the objection to issuing 2,000 millions of Treasury notes?" This may be answered Yankee fashion by asking. What is the object of so doing? If this mass of paper would not be cheaper than currency now is, the "poor man" would have to work just as nany hours then as now to obtain a dollar of t. But suppose the effect would be to cheapen it three-quarters, so that the "poor man " could earn four dollars of the inflated currency to one of the present money, and then have to pay out four dollars for one for expense of living, in what way would the in flation make times better for him? The country has now 670 millions of paper curency, one-half of it legal-tender, the other half redeemable in legal-tender, and the whole of it redeemable in coin after the 1st of January, 1879. This amount, with what silver and gold are in circulation, ap-pears to make an abundant circulating medium of par money. Indeed, the

being able to find profitable employment for it either in their own business or to loan to others. If it were not for the fact that the currency is redeemable in coin a few month hence, it would not be so near par in value Currency cannot be kept in actual circula tion beyond the needs of trade and cor nerce. If more than enough for such pu pose be issued, it either lies idle in b vaults if redeemable, or it depreciates if irreleemable down to a point where the pur chasing power of the mass only equals the actual wants of business. It is questionable whether more than 450 millions of paper money have kept in active circuation during the last year; the rest has been idle. But if the currency were perm ently irredeemable it would unquest depreciate to a figure where the whole mass would have a purchasing power of perhaps 450 millions of dollars, or about 66 per cent. Gold would be quoted at something like 150 But the Fiatists want to start off with an mission of 2,000 millions of irredee paper. What would it be worth? Under he most favorable circumstances its pur chasing power would not exceed 500 million in coin, and each paper dollar would have less exchangeable value than a silver 25-cent pieces Property measured by such kind of noney would look very valuable, but threefourths of the value would be sheer delusion We have not been able to comprehend ho currency worth 25 cents on the dollar would restore good times, or enable the vorking man to earn a better living than he

The Baltimore Guzette, whose editor has be ery much worried about "the man on horse ack," seems to take a more hopeful and phil sophic view of the situation, and the spectre o third-term has vanished forever from its sight t is delighted to know that the GRANT mov nent rested upon KEARNEY, and as KEARNE as turned out to be a fraud, and a flat, and ailure, it expects that the third-term busines will fail also. It also assures us that "the ma on horseback is only needed on the hypothesis that somebody is to be trampled on with iron hoofs. When, therefore, KEARNEY fails to raise a riot and Commune, there is no need for 'the ron soldier' to put it down; and, strange as it nay seem, KEARNEY's utter flasco makes th third-term fiasco the more complete." It is also certain that aithough "the machine may put GRANT in nomination, he will be defeated at the polls by a large majority." The attention of our estimable friends of the St. Louis G.-D., who are making the third term a specialty, is respectfully called to the probable outcome

all their efforts in that direction. And now comes the Hon. C. B. C. WALKER, Corning, N. Y., who was a member Congress in 1873, and says he voted HEWITT and Mr. PELTON and other of TH DEN's friends urged him to do so, although he (WALKER) was opposed to it. Afterwards John Morrissey told him that Tilden meant to throw the whole blame on HEWITT. WALKER told HEWITT of this, who was surprised, and exclaimed: "Does Gov. TILDEN say that he was opposed to the Electoral Commission law? Mr. TILDEN never took any position against th law: he only asked for delay. I asked him to take a position, as we could not delay. I told him he must decide on something, and take the esponsibility, but he would not take any posion." Thus does the false theory of MANTO MARBLE in regard to TILDEN fall to the ground. The fact is, that TILDEN consented to the pas sage of the law, or his friends would never ave voted for it.

Senator SHARON, of California, whose empty seat during the last session of Congress was quit nspicuons, has just set fashionable society o the Pacific Slope ablaze with excitement by giving an elegant entertainment at his magnificent summer seat, "Belmont," once the residence 1,200 guests were present, who were conveyed by special train to the SHARON mansion. The inity of the station and the avenue leading to "Belmont" were illuminated with bonfires and Chinese lanterns. The entire palace was one vast conservatory, filled with rare plants and redolent with the perfume of thousands of bouquets and flowers. Senator SHARON reived, assisted by Mrs. FRANK NEWLAND, hi laughter, and two friends, Mrs. FRY and Mrs SIMPSON. The cartes de menu were printed in gilt on heavy ribbed satin and those for the la lies were bordered with Valenciennes lac The account of the brilliant affair ends with the sarcastic remark that none of DENNY KEARNEY' friends were present.

Mr. BLAINE made some good points in hi Biddeford speech on the currency question. It reply to the howl in favor of taxing Govern-

ment bonds, he said:

The only man in the United States who psys ab solutely full tax on his property is the holder of Government bonds. For instance: A invest \$10,000 in Government 4 per cents, B invests are qual amount in Maine State 6s, and C invests like amount in Maine Central 7 per cents. In the first case the investor in Government bonds pays his taxes in advance; but, in the case of the other bonds, is it within your experience that holder his taxes in awance; out, in the case of the obonds, is it within your experience that holder thereof flock to the Assessor's office asking to be taxed? Facts show that but a very small portion of the bonds are taxed. It is the easiest thing it the world for your brother who is in California to own them, or your uncle in some other part of the country. Then why delude yourselves with this discatus, if you taxed Government bonds, they country. Then way defined yourselves with the tidea that, if you taxed Government bonds the would be any more likely to turn un for taxatio than these State or railroad bonds? If you succee in taxing bonds you merely place upon your shoulders an additional burden of \$40,000,000. Government bonds never could, nor never should, is taxed.

The Democratic party has been the persisten nemy of greenbacks all the way through When they were first issued as War money t put down a Democratic, pro-slavery rebellion hey encountered the violent opposition of the Democracy, and now, since the Republicans seek to make the greenback equal to gold in purchasing power, that same party take a new departure and would impair its value by an illimitable issue of irredeemable paper. That the Southern Democracy should go crazy on inlation is not to be wondered at, because the national debt represents the cost of putting down the Slaveholders' Rebellion, and if the bonds can be paid in greenbacks and the greenbacks be manufactured ad libitum, it would b an easy way to pay old debts.

The St. Louis G.-D. says that if Missouri were anything like a close State politically, the de-calcation of Mr. GATES, the Democratic State Freasifrer, would give it to the Republicans by large majority; but with 50.000 majority to gamble on," the State is considered still saf or the Democratic ticket. In a case of great ublic emergency like that, a big majority is good thing to fall back on.

Maj. BURKE was almost as hard a nut for BEN BUTLER to crack as Mrs. JENKS. As is his cus tom with witnesses, BUTLER began his usua ethod of buildozing and bluff with Ma BURKE, but his insults were promptly resented and the tables turned upon him. Everybody resent confesses that, in the sharp intellectus tournament that followed, the Major worste-the General and placed him hors de combat.

Mr. BEECHER delivered his new lecture of The Reign of the Common People," for the first time, before an audience in Minneapolis. The Pioneer-Press says that "Mr. BEECHE ould have chosen no subject of wider popular interest, and he has brought to its treatment all his richest stores of thought. We predict for it a larger share of public attention than any lecture he has delivered for years."

How long the people of the yellow-fever dis tricts are to suffer from the fearful scourge is a question that is now being discussed in the stricken localities. It is the general impression frost, but the American Encyclopedia, on the contrary, savs that the limit of the life of yellow fever is sixty days, frost or no frost, but that frost will kill it. This statement is borne out frost will kill it. This statement is borne out by the history of the fever in Cuba and Rio Janeiro, where frost is scarcely ever known, and yet the most azgravated form of yellow-feveruns its course in both places, and ceases for iong intervals to be epidemic. In some sections of the South there will be no frost for three months yet.

The Boston Advertiser says "that Emp WILLIAM is taking mud baths at Jeplits, which are considered a very efficacious remedy for the amatism. About fifty political candidate out West just now are doing the same thing, but it doesn't improve them much." Aliusion is here made to BILL SPRINGER, DAN VOOR

Some of the clerks in the Water Departme in Philadelphia are imitating their superiors by going into speculations and embezzling the funds. The sum of \$15,000 is already traced, and a big amount is said to be in the pou

KEARNEY's platform in St. Louis refused to pool its issues," but broke down. Some slimy imp of hell" probably knocked out the

Don't refuse when you are called upon to give omething for the vellow-fever sufferers. nember what was done for Chicago after the

rhere the Democrats have not yet nominated for Congress. Candidates are numerous. KEARNEY declares his intention to return to

The Cleveland district is the only one in Ohi

Massachusetts, notwithstanding Ben Burlen's

The Nationals have candidates for Congres in ten districts in Ohio, and the Prohibitio

JIM BLAINE, JIM HARLAN, and JIM WILSON are to stump Iowa.

PERSONAL The railroad men at Saratoga pooled their

Mr. Henworth Dixon is going to Cyprus to die off with the country. Vice-President Wheeler appears to have

gone to meet little Charley Ross. Occupying Bosnia is a good deal like upying a chair full of carpet-tacks. Sankey is going to Europe, and, what is better still, he takes his voice with him.

Judge Hilton is importing wine. Wine, vomen, and Jews may eventually ruin this good Jesse Pomeroy is studying the dead languages, and the question arises, "Did he kill

Concerning Joe Hooker's battle above the clouds, Gen. Grant appears to be as cloudy as the

Murat Halstead has gone to Europe, and the United States are surreptitiously indulging in ice-water. Gracious! is anything the matter with the Berlin Treaty? Mr. Halstead started for Europe

Mrs. Jenks is in New Orleans, but the yellow fever will take warning from Ben Butler and let her alone. Clarkson N. Potter-v drove Mr. Leet mad.

and we presume he may be called a victim of the 'Keramical craze." The Oacida Community is troubled with internal dissensions. Some of its members want to marry permanently.

We have heard enough of Kearney. He should now be retired by making him Vice-President of the United States. Leet is confined at the Bloomingdale

Asylum. Tilden is confined at Gramercy Park. The latter is not dangerous. There are fresh Indian troubles on the Columbia River. We infer from this that Gen.

ward has cea Jesse Pomerov made a saw the other day and nearly cut his way out of prison. He is crazy to join the Workingman's party. A California man claims that he saw

snake forty-five feet long. There must be considerable merit in California whisky. The "wheelbarrow man" has reached

Table Rock, Wyoming Territory, and the Indians wheel barrow his scalp before long. Big snake stories are popular, but it is generally remarked that the man who saw the bigrest snake wears the reddest nose

We understand from the Buffalo Expre that the moon is not dead. She has reached her ast quarter and is merely dead-broke Kearney is on his way back to his sand ots, and the terrified "lecherous bondholder" has resumed the clipping of his coupons

Chin Lin Pin declares that the Chines shall not go, and it will evidently be uncomfortable for the party who sits down on this Pin. The Boston Post dares to ask, "Is Gail familton a man or a woman?" We don't know

positively, but she throws stones like a man. A Boston paper says that Satan was th first tramp. We infer from this that Satan was the riginal founder of the Workingmen's party.

Mr. Clarkson N. Potter, we learn, appeare n committee the other day with a new coat. Now he great question is, Was it a straight-jacket? Clara Louise Kellogg is working dumbbelis and pounding sand-bags in order to be in good training for the approaching opera season. Denny Kearney is after the Chinese like thousand of bricks, and the "haythen Chinay" will presently not have where to lay his pig-tail. Mrs. Mary A. Livermore has returned from

She still believes that the coming man will wear long hair and vote for female suffrage. "Go to the ant," was said to the sluggard. but let an ant go to the sluggard and crawl up his trousers leg and that sluggard will cast aside his

Europe, and is now at her home in Melrose. Mass

sloth so long as the ant abides with him. An irresponsible and thoughtless St Louis paper says "Let Leet lecture." Not so fast young fellow; Mr. Leet is not yet crazy enough to be qualified for the secture-field. Mr. Tilden has requested his brother to peddie no lightning-rods in Olfio. There is a pos

An Iudiana Vigilance Committee broke into a jail the other night and riddled a prisoner with thirty-one bullets. If Mr. Kearney prefers bullets to bread he should apply to an Indian Charles Sing, a Chinese shoemaker at

North Adams, Mass., has married Ida Kilburn, on

sibility that Thurman may be struck by lightning and the dear old gentleman declines to interfere.

of the prettiest girls in the place. And perhaps the Chinese can do even our marrying a good deal cheaper than we can do it ourselves. A wandering paragraph says that four boys were struck by lightning a few days ago while whistling "Whoa, Emma!" and "Grandfather's Clock." It is such paragraphs which injure his business and add to the hardships of the lightning-

Gen, Fairchild, the new Consul-General of United States at Paris, is introduced to the people of that city in the most flattering terms by the Memorial Diplomatique, which describes him as a gentleman in every acceptation of the word, very simple, worthy, and beloved by his associates.

Sam Cary has been expounding, or rather Sam Cary has been exponenting, or rather trying to expoind, the mysterious flat-money doctrine to the people of Michigan, and the insane asymms along the line or his triumphant march are filled with hopeless maniacs gesticulating wildy and jibbering "fat money," "fat money," "fat money," "fat money," "fat money," "fat money," "the money of the control of the contr

Mr. Henry Irving laid the foundation tone of an institute in Birmingham, England ecently, and was afterwards entertain drama was bound up with some of the best in-stincts of human nature, and that sensible men, instead of destroying it, should strive to remove

FOREIGN

Report of the Commission Investigating the Rhodope Outrages.

The Russian and German Delegates Withhold Their Signatures.

Austria's Occupation Scheme Causing Political Trouble at Home.

Views Expressed by Members of the Money Congress.

THE EAST. RUSSIAN HEADQUARTERS.
CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 26.—The Russian headquarters have been transferred from San Stefano to Rodosto.

NORE ATROCTTES.

The British Consul at Adrianople reports that the Bulgarians continue to pluffer and outrage the Mussulmans. The Greek Archbisho, has ommunicated to the Consul details of the horrible atrocitles.

BATOUM. LONDON, Aug. 26.-A Constantinople dispatch says the Lazis offered not to oppose the cession of Batoum if the town be created an autonomous administration. The acceptance of such conditions is improbable.

REFUSED TO SIGN. CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 20.-The report of the Rhodope Commission was signed on Sunday at Buyukdere by the British, French, Italian,

and Turkish delegates. The Russian and German delegates refused to sign. The Austrian delegate was prevented from attending by till London, Aug. 26.-The principal charge of the Khodope Commission against the Russians is that of bombarding and burning villages near

Rhodope, which refused to disarm. A zone of several miles between Stanlmaka and Demotika has been completely devastated. The Commission recommends a permanent internati Commission and local police. AUSTRIAN POLITICS. in urging on the Convention with Turkey is a shelve the discussion as to the future relation of Bosnia and Herzegovina with the Austrian

monarchy, which threatens to cause a serious dispute between the Austrian and Hungarian Governments. Only soldiers on furiough, and not reserved re cailed in.

Gen. Philipovich's army will be raised to

125,000 or 130,000 men.

MARTIAL LAW.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 26.—Crimes against the State and attacks upon officials are placed under the jurisdiction of the military tribunals.

under the jurisdiction of the mintary tribunals.

The assassin of Gen. Mezentzow is model Deutsch. He is the same person who a few months ago murdered Baron Hevking at Kiefl.

COMMISSIONER TO CRETE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 26.—Moukhtar Pasha has been appointed Turkish Commissioner to Crete.

Crete.

ASSISTANCE WANTED.

The Porte desires aid of England to obtain a loan guaranteed on the revenue of Cyprus, in order to earry out the administrative reforms within its own jurisdiction. SUPPOSED SPIES.
PESTH. Aug. 25.—Two engineers have been arrested on the Transylvania frontier on suspicion of being Russian spies. Drawings of the frontier fortresses were found in their pos-

FRANCE.

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE. PARIS, Aug. 23.—The Monetary Conference is expected to terminate Wednesday. The dele-gates will dine at the Elysee on Tuesday. At the sitting to-day Mr. Groesbeck urged the resumption of the free mintage of silver, o the ground that circumstances have greatly altered since its suspension by the Latin

In Germany the stock is greatly reduced, and the Asiatic demand has revived. The Swiss representative contended that if he Latin Union had not suspe mintage of silver the countries composing it would have been deluged by demonetized German stocks. He also feared the Nevala and South American supply might increase.

The Belgian representative pointed out the impossibility of fixing the value of silver by

impossibility of fixing the value of siver of legislation.

Mr. Lecombe, of the English delegation, pointed out that silver was liable to great functuations, and these might be aggravated by changes in the currency laws of the various countries. No resolution of the Coogress, he said, could effectively lessen this evil, as every Government, would study only its pational inovernment would study only its par

Mr. Horton, of the American delegation, congratulated England and France on having changed the opinion they held in 1867 in favor of the demonetization of silver.

RUMORS DENIED.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—Rumors of the impesignation of President MacMahon hanges in the Ministry are denied.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE "TIMES" ON THE RECIPROCITY QUESTION.
LONDON, Aug. 26.—The Times, on the desire of the United States to negotiate a reciprocity treaty with Canada on the basis of the economreaty with Canada on the basis of the economical doctrines prevalent in the Union, says:
"Canada is within the operation of England's commercial treaties, and could not establish reciprocity with the United States without transpressing "the most favored nation" clause in these treaties. The Time concludes as follows: "Whether, apart from the expertion of our treaty obligations, there the question of our treaty obligations, there would be any disposition in Canada to assent to the proposal is most doubtful. The mind of Canada can be freely expressed in the Parliament of the Dominion, and we are willing to abide by its free declaration. There is no disposition to fetter Canadian liberty of action even if the establishment of a customs union with the United States was the result of it, but the prospects of the scheme are at least doubtwith the United States was the result of it, united by prospects of the scheme are at least doubtful. When the subject was raised some four years since the Dominion Government protested they would never listen to any suggestion for the admission of manufactures of the United States on more favored terms than those of the United Kingdom, and we have no reason to suppose any change of sentiment has since been

MISCELLANEOUS.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Two shocks of earthnake, violent, but harmless, were felt at elerminutes past & this morning at Elberfeld, Cologne, Osnabruck. Barmen, Bonn, and Dusseldorff. . AN ADVENTURESS.

GENEVA, Aug. 26,-The Austrian police have surrendered to the Bernese authority a Swisslady, who, under the name of the Russian Countess Cojewska, sold false jewelry to the

Countess Cojewska, sold false jeweiry to the amount of a million of francs, during the past three years, at Paris, Nice, Monaco, and other fashionable resorts.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—A dispatch to the Times from Calcutta contradicts the report of the occupation of the Island of Socotra.

SOCIALISTIC RESORTS.

MUNICH, Aug. 26.—An order has been issued designating twenty-three public houses in this

MUNICH, Aug. 26.—An order has been issued designating twenty-three public houses in this city, frequented by Socialists, which the soldiers are forbidden from visiting.

THE AUSTRIAN GRAIN CROP.

VIENNA, Aug. 25.—The annual grain fair of Austro-Hungary opened to-day. It is caiculated that the whole Empire will be able to export from 12,000,000 to 13,000,000 of quintals of wheat, 2,500,000 of rye, 4,000,000 of barley, and 2,500,000 to 3,000,000 of oats.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 26.—The Sunreme odge of the World of the Knights of Pythias

neets here to-morrow, and will continue onge will receive delegates to-morrow In the afternoon a parade of all corps present will be held. In Wedn prize drill a dozen or lifteen corps will nate. The city is produced decorated with blems of the Order, and the streets on hight with the music of the bands.

WASHING!

Indian-Commissioner mined to Have Word.

More Concerning the sibility of Soldiers Breed Child

Denial of a Fiat-Money Making 7.30 Bor Tender.

Potter's Committee Out Hints as to man Lette

South Carolina Democrata ator Patterson for nation.

HAYT VS. T COMMISSIONER'S LAST BRAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug.

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indorsements by Geos. Sheria
Terry of a report made by C
ing the half-breeds born at the
and says the paper would hav
but the Secretary of the Inter
needless. The Commission
communication "To whom it is
communication to the inter
ince this origin of the tr gives this origin of the December last there was a White House, intended to and military brainess of to set in harmony and promius work to be done on the Misso this business had been disported to be done of the demonstration passed between Genzelf about the demonstration of remark that he believed the Siexeptionally virtuous, and a not so. I said in reply that if it he Standing Rock Agency mu as residents from that Agency Indian Burcau a short time I stated that nearly one-half of at that Agency were half-bree that passed between Gen. Tell be sphiect, and was the only the subject, and was the only the subject, and was the only the Standing Rock Agency, that if there was anything sal occasion that would justify Guent letters, that was the timake the issue, as there were dent, Secretary Schurz, Gen. Terry, Supt. Hammond, and n Commissioner Hoyt thus "One effect of the publication ments will be to surprise the g

ments will be to surprise the in high positions should indust mark that at best closely resementhed of warfare, and has rered in to bring honorable notes. A FIAT 1 ITS THINNESS MADE Special Dispatch to The Washington, D. C., Aug.

Western Greenback organs notes to the amount of \$800 the Treasury officials in a posithing of the subject. In o nial, a searching toquiry was to bureau of the Treasury wh the construction of the law notes were issued, with the t preparing their issue, with the with the redemption of the purchase or conversion. All agree that not a single dollar ever legal-tender for any pur flovernment ever received the

The law officers who constr which these notes were issu that there was a clause in t have permitted the Secreta to have treated them as legal Secretary never availed hims tion, and the bonds were prin form from that in which it necessary to issue them had algued to give them a legal-t have been made effective a

tenders, the notes should be interest payable at maturity to be issued with semi-annuto be issued with semi-annual NOT A SINGLE Description of the little sense of the later the treasury the discretion gold or 73-10 currency. The sense in the tener of the twere only two plates ever uplates of the couron bondall issued with five semi-annual bonds, with the legend in the all issued with five semi-bonds, with the legend in the of the note declaring that the lerest is payable with the note payable only on presentatic therefor. United States The

who was at that time Chief ion, says the Treasury not REDEEMED TUROUGE Mr. Baker, present Unief of anys the records of his office ment. McPherson, Chief & Engraving and Printing, is statement from the records of the form in which the alone printed. The statemy whomsoever made, that or any portion of them, were ernment as legal-tenders, or

ernment as legal-tenders, or receives the most emphatic possible for official authority THE POTTER O

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—R says: It is intimated that th bers of the Potter Cor alleged Sherman-Anderson fall campaign. The Democ the inquisition have give hints from time to tin thunderbolt which they w serve. They say now the Sherman's letter to Anderso tion in October is expected many Congressional district erwise be considered doubti Democratic management. of the Investigation Comm make political capital. No mittees has ever been organ of public morals, but for a Mr. Potter, who has been

THE "BESPECTABLE now to serve in that cans decent course in regard to of Sherman letter would be evidence bearing on the managed honestly or decided managed in the inte

HEWITT'S CO MORE THEORIES AS TO T PRESENT BUSINESS NZW YORK, Aug. 26. Labor Committee met aga flewitt read a postal card h John Peters, telling him, point to gather up all the York, and show them up at can mechanics. You are a feit, and every intelligent

game."
Charles N. Marshall, al story of the decline in the trace, attributing it to Eng in the use of iron in the co reinaluing vitality in cars. There was ab-tu the capitalist in the i bresent. Our profit is a

OREIGN.

he Commission Invesng the Rhodope Outrages,

and German Dele-Withhold Their ignatures.

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HE EAST.
AN HEADQUARTERS.
LE, Aug. 26.—The Russian ebeen transferred from San

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ris, Aug. 20.—The report of umission was signed on Sunday by the British, French, Italian, gates. The Russian and Ger-efused to sign. The Austrian

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nmission against the hussians raing and burning vilinges near refused to disarm. A zone of

ween Stanlmaka and Demotika tely devastated. The Commis-is a permanent international local police.

36.-Count Andrassy's object

Convention with Turkey is to sion as to the future relations

erzerovina with the Austrian

threatens to cause a serious the Austrian and Hungarian

AUSTRIAN ARMY.

ch's army will be raised to

improbable

USED TO SIGN.

out Hints as to the Sherman Letter.

Soul Carolina Democrats Crowding Senator Patterson for His Resignation.

BAYT VS. TERRY. COMMISSIONER'S LAST PLING AT THE GEN

to set in harmony and promptly ascertain the work to be done on the Missouri River. After rok to be done on the Missouri River. After in business had been disposed of, some constitution passed between Gen. Sherman and miself about the demoralization caused by the proximity of soldiers' camps to Indian Agencies. Hen. Terry, sitting at some distance, made the remark that he believed the Sioux women to be exceptionally virtuous, and asked me if it were not so. I said in reply that if it were so those at the Standing Rock Agency must be an exception, as residents from that Agency had been in the balan Bureau a short time previous, and had

ARTIAL LAW.

16, Aug. 26.—Crimes against tacks upon officials are placed selection of the military tri-Gen. Mezentzow is named the same person who a few dered Baron Heyking at Kieff. ISSIONER TO CRETE. LL. Aug. 25.—Moukhtar Pasha ted Turkish Commissioner to

STANCE WANTED. res aid of England to obtain a on the revenue of Cyprus, in the administrative reforms

PROSED SPIES.

1—Two engineers have been Transylvania frontier on sussian spies. Drawings of the sewere lound in their pos-

FRANCE.

NETARY CONFERENCE.

The Monetary Conference is mate Wednesday. The delethe Elysce on Tuesday.

to-day Mr. Groesbeck urged it the free mintage of silver, on dreumstances have greatly alspension by the Latin Union. Stock is greatly reduced and stock is greatly reduced, and d bas revived.

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of the English delegation, alver was liable to great flue-se might be aggravated by reency laws of the various olution of the Coogress, he vely lessen this evil, as every ld study only its national in-

the American delegation, con-tand and France on having an they beld in 1867 in favor of n of silver. Moras DENIED. -Rumors of the impending resident MacMahon and of distry are denied.

T BRITAIN.

THE RECIPROCITY QUESTION.

L.—The Times, on the desire And the Ectivation of the economical of the conomical of

LLANEOUS.

RTHQUAKES. 20.-Two shocks of earthharmless, were felt at elev-this morning at Elberfeld, k. Barmen, Bonn, and Dus-

DVENTURESS.

.—The Austrian police have Bernese authority a Swiss the name of the Russian, sold false jewelry to the of francs, during the past s, Nice, Monaco, and other

TRADICTION.

6.—A dispatch to the *Times* radicts the report of the ocnd of Socotra.

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ISTIC RESORTS.
—An order has been issued
-three public houses in this
Socialists, which the soldiers
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HAN GRAIN CROP.
—The annual grain fair of
pened to-day. It is calcue Empire will be able to exto 13.000.000 of quintals of
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of oats.

S OF PYTHIAS.

atch to The Tribune.

d., Aug. 26.—The Supreme
of the Knights of Pythias
row, and will continue in

usday. The State Grandclegates to-morrow mornou a parade of all the drill

be held. In Wednesday's

or lifeen corps will particle

round the streets c. ho toc of the bands.

WASHINGTON.

ndian-Commissioner Hayt Determined to Have the Last Word.

Here Concerning the Alleged Responsibility of Soldiers for Half. Breed Children.

Denial of a Fiat-Money Canard About Making 7.30 Bonds Legal-Tender.

Potter's Committee Still Giving

WASBINGTON, D. C., Aug. 26.-Indian-Commioner Hayt publishes a paper on the recent correments by Gens. Sherman, Sheridan, and erriof a report made by Col. Carlin, regardhe half-breeds born at the Indian Agencies, are the paper would have appeared sooner cretary of the Interior regarded it as be the secretary of the interior regarded it as needless. The Commissioner addresses his oriumidation "To whom it may concern," and gives this origin of the trouble: "Early in December last there was a conference at the Wante House, intended to enable the civil and military branches of the Government

a residents from that Agency had been in the ladian Bureau a short time previous, and had stated that nearly one-half of the children born it that Agency were half-breeds. This was all that passed between Gen. Terry and myself on the subject, and was the only reference made to the Standing Rock Agency. It would seem that if there was anything said by me on that yeasion that would justify Gen. Terry's subsequent letters, that was the time and place to make the issue, as there were present the President, Secretary Schurz, Gen. Sherman, Gen. Berry, Supt. Hammond, and myself."

Commissioner Hoyt thus closes his paper: "One effect of the publication of those indorsements will be to surprise the public that officers

ments will be to surprise the public that officers in high positions should indulge in a style of remark that at best closely resembles the Chinese method of warfare, and has only to be persemed in to bring honorable names into disre-A FIAT FIB. ITS THINNESS MADE APPARENT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 26.-The report in

Western Greenback organs that 7-30 Treasury notes to the amount of \$800,000,000 were used legal-tenders is emphatically denied by all thing of the subject. In order to verify the de bul, a searching loquiry was made to-day at the bureau of the Treasury which had to do with the construction of the law under which these notes were issued, with the mechanical work of

preparing their issue, with the issue itself, and with the redemption of the notes, either i'y purchase or conversion. All of the authorities agree that not a single dollar of the 7-30s was

on, and the bonds were printed in a different form from that in which it would have been necessary to issue them had the Treasurer dehave been made effective and lawful as legal-tenders, the notes should have been issued with hierest pauble at meturity, or otherwise, were to be issued with semi-annual interest coupons.

sterest payable at maturity, or otherwise, were to be issued with semi-annual interest coupons. Not a Single Dollar via issued with interest payable at maturity. There were only two plates made for these notes,—one to correspond with the earlier law, and the second adapted to the later law, which gives the Treasury the discretion to pay 6 per cent rold or 7.8-10 currency. That was the difference in the tenor of the two plates. There were only two plates ever used, and they were plates of the coupon bonds. The bonds were all issued with five semi-annual interest coupon bonds, with the legrend in the margin of the body of the note declaring that the last six months' interest is payable with the note, prior installments mayable only on presentation of the coupons herefor. United States Treasurer Gillillan, who was at that time Chief of the Bond Division, says the Treasury notes all passed under his own personal supervision, and were REDEEMED THROUGH HIS BUREAU.

Mr. Baker, present Chief of the Loan Division, says the Treasury notes all passed under his own personal supervision, and were REDEEMED THROUGH HIS BUREAU.

Mr. Baker, present Chief of the Loan Division, says the records of his office confirm this statement. McPherson, Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, is authority for the statement from the records of his bureau as to the form in which the 7-30 notes were alone printed. The statement, therefore, by whomsoever made, that the 7-30 notes were alone printed. The statement, therefore, by whomsoever made, that the 7-30 notes were alone printed. The statement, therefore, by whomsoever made, that the 7-30 notes were alone printed. The statement, therefore, by whomsoever he most emphatic denial that it is possible for official authority to give.

THE POTTER COMMITTEE.

STILL BLUFFING. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

New York, Aug. 28.—Editorially the Times says: It is intimated that the Democratic members of the Potter Committee are keeping the alleged Sherman-Anderson letter for use in the fall campaign. The Democratic managers of the Inquisition have given out mysterious hints from sime to these of the inquisition have given out mysterious-hints from time to time of a mighty thunderboit which they were keeping in re-serve. They say now that they have Mr. Sherman's letter to Anderson, and its produc-tion in October is expected to carry a great many Congressional districts which would other many Congressional districts which would otherwise be consdered doubtful. This is genuine Democratic management. The entire business of the Investigation Committees has been to make political capital. Not one of these committees has ever been organized in the interest of public morais, but for party purposes, and Mr. Potter, who has been

THE "RESPECTABLE" PIGUREHEAD ta more than one disgraceful party job, consents now to serve in that capacity. The honest and decent course in regard to the much-talked-of therman letter would be to province all the of therman letter would be to produce all the cridence bearing on the subject at the time when that particular matter was under discussion. But the Potter Committee has not been managed honeastly or decently. It could not be so managed in the interest of the Democratic party.

HEWITT'S COMMITTEE.

only save ourselves by running our ships at a loss from the greater loss we would sustain by letting them remain idle. He believed that sound currency and the abolition of the navigation laws would ultimately bring good around. Thorough economy in National, State, andMunicipal Governments was a vital necessity.

National, State, and Municipal Governments was a vital necessity.

Vice-President Walker, of the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, held that the commercial crisis was caused by over-absorption of ready capital into fixed or permanent investments, thus drawing off from the daily commercial business the capital necessary for its proper-continuance. A settled currency on sound coin basis, Government supervision of all corporations, tentative financial and fiscal legislation, and a sight protective tariff, he believed, would bring about another era of prosperity and activity.

The Committee adjourned until to-morrow.

THE TREASURY.

MORE BONDS CALLED IN.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 20.—The Treasury Department to-day issued the sixty-ninth call for the redemption of 5-20 bonds of '65, consois of '65. The call is for \$5,000,000 coupon and of '65. The call is for \$5,000,000 coupon and registered bonds. Interest ceases on the 26th of November next, when the principal and interest will be paid. Descriptions of the bonds: Coupon bonds dated July 1, 1865, namely, \$50, No. 73,001 to No. 74,000, both inclusive; \$100, No. 123,001 to No. 136,000, both inclusive: \$500, No. 92,001 to No. 136,000, both inclusive: \$500, No. 192,001 to No. 184,000, both inclusive: Total coupons, \$2,500,000.

Registered bonds, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after the 1st of July, 1870, as follows: \$100, No. 18,951 to 19,000, both inclusive; \$500, No. 11,151 to No. 11,200, both inclusive: \$5,000, No. 11,151 to No. 11,200, both inclusive; \$5,000, No. 10,101 to No. 11,600, both inclusive; \$5,000, No. 11,401 to No. 11,600, both

inclusive; \$5,000, No. 11,401 to No. 11,600, both inclusive; \$10,000, No. 21,801 to No. 22,550, both inclusive. Total registered, \$2,500,000. Aggregate, \$5,000,000. inclusive. Total gate, \$5,000,000.

Subscriptions to the 4 per cent loan to-day,

SOUTH CAROLINA.

SENATOR PATTERSON—HOW WADE HAMPTON IS
PURSUING HIM—THE ATTEMPTED EXTRADITION—A POSSIBLE BARGAIN INVOLVING RESIGNATION OF A SENATORIAL SEAT—BOMANTIC INCIDENT OF THE CAMERONS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASBINGTON, D. C., Aug. 24.—Wade Hamp-

ton is reported to have said, when the proposition for general amnesty was pending between the President of the United States and the Governor of South Carolina, that there were two persons in South Carolina that public opinion would not permit to come withing the provis-ions of any amnesty. Phose two persons were John J. Patterson and Kimpton. The attempt now making to secure the extradition of Kimp-ton from the Massachusetts authorities is well known. There are indications that like attempts will be made to obtain Patterson. There are many movements of the South Carolina authorities looking to this end. Indeed, this belief does not depend upon any indications. The direct statement of Judge Youmans, Attorney-General of the State, is, that the South Carolina authorities will not only attempt to obtain Patterson, but expect to secure him. The term of Patterson as United States Senator expires March 4 next. Until that time, unless the

District of Columbia Courts change their opinion, rendered last spring, Patterson will be exempt from arrest while in attendance upon the sessions of the Senate. But it is probable that new attempts will be made to secure his extradition from here, notwithstanding the decision of the District of Columbia court-authorities

of the District of Columbia court-authorities. These new attempts will undoubtedly be supported by the report of the South Carolina Investigating Committee, which had not been made at the time the former effort to secure Patterson failed. Whether these disclosures will strengthen the case against him remains, of course, to be determined.

THE CAMERONS AND WADE HAMPTON.
But, after March 4 next, Pattergon will not be able to shield himself behind the door of the United States Senate-Chamber. His place of refuge will undoubtedly be Pennsylvania. There he enjoys the friendship of the Camerons, who will undoubtedly use their efforts to prevent his extradition from that State. Indeed, there are stories that Gov. Hartranft will certainly decline to recognize any demands upon

Gen. Hampton was a leader of the opposing forces, and the Camerons are understood to have believed that Hampton shot that kinsman in the battle, knowing him to be a Cameron. At all events, the sword and sash of the fallen Cameron came into the possession of Hampton. The Cameronus are Scotch in their clannishness and their hatred. If this incident is true, it might serve to explain many things in the relations of the Camerons, both to Hampton and to the Administration.

the Administration. SOUTH CAROLINA NEMESIS. The following talk with a visiting South Ca

SOUTH CAROLINA NEMESIS.

The following talk with a visiting South Carolina statesman confirms these views. Said he:

"There is little doubt that Gov. Wade Hampton has fisued another requisition for Senator Patterson, and that attempts will be made to obtain a requisition for him from Gov. Hartranit, of Pennsylvania. Gentlemen familiar with South Carolina politics say that Wade Hampton is forced by public opinion to do this, and that the argument that he is compelled to put to himself is this:

"There has been a protracted Legislative inquiry into the acts of the carpet-bag State Government, and large frauds have been discovered. Yet nobody has been punished. A great many persons have been indicted, and a few have been sgot to jail; but they have been pardoned. Moses, Smalls, Rainey, Cordoza, Jones, and a host of others, have been releved from prosecution. Cass Carpenter has been pardoned. Public opinion demands some sacrifices. Let Patterson be the man.

HAMPTON AND M. C. BUTLER.

"There are some circumstances which point to Patterson as the person against whom Wade Hampton might well be disposed to have the wrath of the State directed. Patterson has, of course, always been opposed to Wade Hampton; but he has particularly duragred the latter. When looking for some arrangement by which to be relieved from prose value in South Caro-

wrath of the State directed. Patterson has, of course, always been opposed to Wade Hampton; but he has particularly chraged the latter. When looking for some arrangement by which to be relieved from prosecution in Soain Carolina, there were two persons to whom Patterson migat very properly again. These persons were the Governor, Wade Hampton, who could pardon, and the Attance-diseased, who could pardon, and the Attance-diseased pardon, who could pardon, and the Attance-diseased pardon, and the Attance-diseased pardon, and the Attance-diseased pardon, and the United States Senare. Now, it happens that M. C. Burler is strongly opposed both by Gov. Wade Hampton and ex-Attorney-General James Connor on personal and political grounds. Connor and Hampton are both candidates for the United States Senare. They both desire to have Butler's seat vacated.

"The prosecution, or persecution, now, of Patterson, might help them in their ambition. If Patterson's seat could be made vacant, Gov. Hampton, on the second day of September, could commission James Connor to take Patterson's seat, and this would then secure one vote certainly against allowing Butler to retain his seat in the contested case of Corbin vs. Butler. Not that dames Connor would vote to seat the Republican, Corbin; but he would easily find technical grounds to show that the pretended Legislature which claimed to have elected Butler was not a legal body. The vote of Connor in Patterson's place, unless there were some radical changes in the political convictions of the Senate, would result in causing M. C. Butler to lose his seat. He only secured it, it will be remembered, by the votes of Conover and Patterson. He could not retain it should he lose the vote of either Conover or Patterson. With James Con

truth there may te in it, the events of the nex few weeks possibly may show. E. B. W.

NOTES AND NEWS.

LIVINGSTONE'S CASE.

Receist Dispatch to The Tribuna

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 26.—Indian-Superintendent Hammond, referring to the reports
that Judge Campbell, District Attorney of
Dakota, had obtained leave of absence to go to Europe, says that the statement is not true; that Campbell is now at Yankton, and that the report that he had left arose from a confusion of names at the Department of Justice. The delay in the prosecution of the suits against Livingston Hammond attributes solely to the division of territory into three Judicial Dis-tricts. As to the report that the accused persons have obtained possession of evidence sent to the Department of Justice, Gen. Hammond says he has no knowledge, but does know that many affidavits sent him by mail have never reached him, and that of it-self would be sufficient to account for the pos-session of knowledge by the accused parties if this report is true.

this report is true.

WESTERMAN'S DISCLOSURES.

Conolly, District-Attorney for Southern Illinois, examined the Westerman papers with Commissioner Raum. Nothing new was discovered. Both officers commented upon the remarkable carelessness with which Westerman conducted his business. Stub-books of bankchecks were in great confusion, the stubs in many instances not agreeing with the checks paid. As a result of this conference there is little doubt that the District-Attorney will take immediate active measures against the parties implicated by Westerman's disclosures.

PHE PRESIDENT'S WESTERN TAIP.

implicated by Westerman's disclosures.

THE PIESIDENT'S WESTERN TRIP.

To the Westerman's disclosures.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Ang. 28.—The President, Mrs. Hayes, and family leave on Friday evening next on the Baltimore & Ohio Road for Fremont, O., where they will arrive Saturday evening. On Monday eyening they leave Fremont for Chicago, arriving next morning. There the President will review the Fire Department. Wednesday he starts for St. Paul, arriving Thursday morning early, and breakfasting with ex-Senator Kamsev. Then will follow a public reception. Immediately afterwards the President leaves for Fargo, thence he goes to Bismarck, stopping at some of the great farms for a short time. Saturday he returns to Fargo, and Monday arrives at Minteapolis and holds a reception. He will arrive at Madison

Fargo, and Monday arrives at Mineapolis and holds a reception. He will arrive at Madison Tuesday morning, and keep on to Chicago, reaching there Wednesday morning. From there he will return to Washington.

A NORAL VICTORY.

The United States Attorney telegraphs from Greenville, 8. C.: "The jury readered a verdict of guilty against the Redmond gang. The Court is with me. The moral effect is complete. Redmond refuses to surrender."

SPORTING NEWS.

THE TURF. SARATOGA, Aug. 26.—The first race, free handicap, three-quarters of a mile, was won by Bramble by eight lengths, Lady D'Arcy second, Bonnie Wood third. Time, 1:19.

Bonnie Wood third. Time, 1:19.

The second race, free handicap, mile and a haif, was won by Helmsman, Kenny second, Kilburn third. Time, 2:46. The winner sold for \$70 in the field in a pool of \$855.

The third race, free bandicap, mile and eighty rods, was won by Nannie H., Rhadamanthus second, Hattie F. third. Time, 1:53%.

The fourth race, mile and one furlong, was won by Dan K., Lucifer second, Blondell third. Time, 2:03.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

won by Dan K., Lucifer second, Blondell third. Time, 2:02.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Milwauker, Wis., Aug. 26.—The weather is clear and cool, and the prospects excellent for the opening day at the Cold Spring track. The following horses arrived to-day: John Splan's Rarus, Adelaide, and Wolford Z., Charles Green's Lula, Great Eastern, Dame Trot, and Chieftain, Frank Van Ness' Albemarle and Bonesetter, and Dan Mace's Darby. It is expected that the Postmaster-General and his party will be at the track to-morrow afternoon. The most noted horses arrived in special cars over the St. Paul Road at 1 o'clock p. m. Rarus is in especially fine condition. Mr. Splan has been over the track and grounds this afternoon, and promises an almighty fast mile for the great horse. Rarus will trot alone, without a running mate, and better time than he has yet made is expected. One of the horses brought by Vanmess is Edwin Forrest, of whom the most wonderful things are predicted. This horse is not entered for any of the purses, but it is expected that he will be put on the track for a special exhibition of speed. Dan Mace's Hopeful is also here, contrary to expectation. Among the distinguished turfmen present are Dan Mace, of we legal-tender for any purpose, or that the flower received them

IN PATMENT OF ANY DUES.

The total amount authorized was \$800,000,000.

The law officers who constructed the laws under which these notes were issued say that it is true will not undertake to say—which is reported to be the occasion of the intense opposition of the Camerons to Wade Hampton, and to account in part for their interest in Patterson. A brother of Simon Cameron, or some near male relative, was shot, in othe of the last years of the War, on the battle-field, under peculiar circumstances. Gen. Hampton was a leader of the opposing forces, and the Camerons are understood to be immense, the city already presenting the forces, and the Camerons are understood to

appearance of the first days of a State Fair BASE-BALL Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 25.—The exhibition-game

here this afternoon between the Bostons and Milwaukees for the benefit of the yellow-fever sufferers was poorly attended, not more than 300 people being present. O'Rourke caught and Shafer played centre-field for the Bostons. Knowdell played behind the bat for the Milwaukees in place of Holbert, who is laid up. The Milwankees played a miserable game both at the bat and in the field. The Bostons batted Weaver fearfully, making thirteen hits. The fielding of the visitors was very weak. The fol-lowing is the score:

Lowell, Mass., Aug. 26.—Springfields, BUFFALO, Aug. 26.—Uticas, 8; Buffalos, 2. CLEVELAND, Aug. 26.—Forest City, 9; In-lanapolis, 4.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—In October London is to have another international pedestrian tournament for £1,000 in prizes and a championship belt. John Goulding, trainer of the New York Athletic Club, received a letter from Sir John Astley yesterday, asking him to secure entries of all prominent American walkers. O'Leary was asked by cable if he would enter, and replied that he would not, as one championship belt was enough. O'Leary's refusal causes dissatisfaction among sporting men here. A number of the leading sports in Chicago, Cincinnati, and this city are said to be, urging him to composet, but he says it is only a side-show championship; that he holds the real belt against the world; that his share of the gatemoney in the last match was divided among walkers without any right to it, and that he will not strain himself to make capital for other people. Astley yesterday, asking him to secure entries other people.

MILWAUKEE.

The Revenue Officials Capturing Consider able Property of Whisky Men to Satisfy

Judgments.

Special Disspitch to The Tribune.

Milwauker, Wis., Aug. 28.—The United States Marshai this forenoon organized a posse of six men and proceeded to the stables of Leopold and Edward Wirth, west of the city, where the car-load of horses were kept which were levied on last Friday to satisfy a crookedwhisky judgment, and which were replevied the next day byt he Sheriff, but had remained in the joint custody of both officials over Sun-day. Marshal Fink had sworn out a criminal MORE TREORIES AS TO THE CAUSE OF THE
RESEART BUSINESS STAGNATION.

NEW YORK, Aug. 95.—The Congressional
Labor Committee met again to-day, and Mr.
Hearitr read a nostal card he had received from
John Peters, telling him, "You have made it a
Point to gather up all the crazy men of New
York, as flow them up as examples of America mechanics. You are a frand, a bad counterfet, and every intelligent man can see your
Rime,"

Charles N. Marshall, ship-owner, told the
Stair of the decline in the American snipping
Indic, attributing it to England's getting alead
in the use of iron in the construction of vessels,
and to navigation laws which crusted out the
remaining vitality in the shipping interests. There was absolutely no return
to the capitalist in the ship-owning trade at
the capital trade and the cray in the capital the capital

Fink and Detective Buckley captured in a pas-ture several miles from the citythe fast trotting horse Black Ralph, beloning to Henry Schoen-feld, one of the whisky crooks. This horse has a record of 2:38, and the capture is a valuable

one.

The wheat market opened weak and heavy this morning, and there was a continuous decline, cash or August falling from 96% to 95% cents. September from 95 to 95% cents, and October from 93% down to 92% cents. The irregular afternoon rransactions showed a shade firmer market. Receipts, 38,500 bushels; shipments, 47,400 bushels; in store, 404,702 bushels.

CRIME.

THE MOONSHINE WAR. Special Dispasch to The Tribuna.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.. Aug. 26.—Collector Woodcock to-day received the following dispatch

from Commissioner Raum: The desperate spirit manifested by illicit dis-tiliers in your district is such that I wish you to organize parties of sufficient strength to deter re-sistance, and, with the aid of the Marshal's force of Deputies, seize every illicit distillery and arrest every illicit distillerin your district. If necessary, employ forty men for three days and longer if necessary.

Another squad of men was sent to Davis tonight, making fifty men together ordered to his relief. There is no authentic information as to the final result of the fight, no occurrence since Friday having been received.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 26.—A Lebanon special to the American says the latest from the seat of war in Overton County is that it has been settled by a compromise. Letters received here to-night from revenue officials and citizens of Cookeville state that Morgan and his men continued the siege of the revenue officials continued the siege of the revenue officials until Sunday afternoon, having them shut up in Peck's house, entirely cut off from provisions and water. Morgan had over 100 men. Occasional shots were fired all day Saturday. About noon Sunday the citizens of Livingston and Cookeville arrived at the seat of war, and, after considerable trouble, persuaded Morgan to allow the revenue-men to return to Cookeville. At last advices Davis and party were at Cookeville. Two of Morgan's men are reported to be wounded.

NO RANDE NONSENSE.

NO RANDE NONSENSE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 20.—A Princeton,
Ky., special to the Nashville American says: J.
W. Riggs and J. W. Luttrell, suspected of the Ratliffe robbery, were tried to-day, but no evidence was produced, and they were dismissed The charge against them of carrying metal knucks was sustained. While their trial for knucks was sustained. While their trial for this offense was proceeding, George Ratliffe obtained conclusive proof that they were the men who chloroformed his wife and did the robbery. A negro youth appeared in the court-room and saying, "Them'sthey," pointed Riggs and Luttrell out. Both broke to run, and Al Ratliffe shot Luttrell as he was going out of a door, and George and William Ratliffe shot Riggs, who died at the foot of the Judge's bench. Public opinion is in favor of the Ratliffes. Riggs hailed from lowa, and Luttrell from near Knoxville, Tenn. Riggs requested to have his mare, which he is suspected to have stolen, sold and the money applied to his decent burial. He did not want his people to know of his death. George Ratliffe is Cashier of the Princeton Bank.

HORSE-THIEF. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., Aug. 26.—Charles Loring, a young man about 21 years of age, was brought here from Hillsboro to-day charged with horsestealing. He has relations living in this county, with whom he has been visiting for some time. A short time since he bade them good-by and left, as they supposed, for his home in Missouri. A few days subsequent to his departure one of A tew days subsequent to his departure one of his uncle's horses was stolen, but no suspicion attached to him. The matter was given to Marshal Myers, of this city, and he ran his man down, captured him, and was astonished to find it was the visitor. He has made a full confession and given the names of parties who have stolen horses in the same neighborhood recently.

ROBBED. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WATERTOWN, Wis., Aug. 26.—Two young nen named W. C. Curry, of Rochester, N. Y., and J. St. John, of Jackson, Mich., claim to have been robbed of \$440 at Van Aistine's Exchange Hotel last night. Both occupied the same be room, and the money was taken from under their pillows. Curry lost \$55 and St. John \$385. The victims have been here since Thurs-day introducing a coating for roofs. No clew as yet to the robbers.

RECAPTURED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 26.—McGraw, one of the four prisoners who escaped from the County Jail last Friday night, was captured at a live in this city this evening by Capt. S. H. Ballard, the able and efficient Prosecuting Attorney of the county, and relodged in jail. He will not be allowed to escape again. The officers have some hints from McGraw that lead them to hope for the speedy capture of the other three.

STOCK-THIEVES. CHEYENNE, Wyo., Aug. 26.—Last night stock-thieves made a raid on J. M. Woods' muletrain, which was camped on Centennial Prairie. eight miles from this place. They succeeded in running off ten mules. Woods organized a party and gave immediate pursuit. The thieves, finding themselves so closely pursued, aban-doned the stock, which was recovered by the Woods party.

DASTARDLY "LOVE." SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 26 .- Adeline Gray, aged 13, was shot and fatally wounded by William Baker, a rejected suitor, while walking on the street this afternoon. Baker approached without speaking, placed the pistol to her back, and fired. The assassin was a restaurant-waiter, aged about 25.

MURDER AND SUICIDE. HELENA, Mont., Aug. 28.—A man named ackson shot and killed his wife (from whom he had been separated for some time), at Lower Boulder Valley, Mont., last Saturday, after which he blew his own brains out.

CANADA.

A Father and Mother Stripped of Their Chil-dren by Drowning—Cutting Affray. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna. TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 26.—A terrible drown-

ing accident occurred last night off the Water-Works, by which Mr. John Venable, Chief Engineer of the works, lost three of his children, aged 2, 3, and 9 years. Venable and wife went o make a call about 7 in the evening, leaving the children playing near the wharf, cautioning

the children playing near the wharf, cautioning them not to go near the water. When they returned the children were missing, and to day the three bodies were found in the bay opposite the wharf. It is supposed the two youngest fell in and the eldest attempted to rescue them, lost her balance, and fell over the wharf.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

COLLINGWOOD, Aug. 28.—A fatal stabbing affair took piace Saturday night at Blue's Hotel. Two men named Livingston and Derrill, under the influence of whisky, quarreled and fought, when Livingston drew a knife and stabbed Derrill in the abdomen, inflicting a wound eight inches in length. The wounded man lingered till to-day, when he died. Livingston has been arrested.

THE SUTRO TUNNEL.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 26.—Ground was broken to-day for the south lateral branch of the Sutro Tunnel to the top of the Julia shaft, 1.400 feet distant. It is expected that connection will be made by the 1st of December. Fro Julia Mine a branch will be extended southerly to Gold Hill, and another branch will diverge near Belcher Mine towards American Flat.

SUICIDE. STRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 26,-Dr. Adelbert B. Chidester died last Friday night from the effects of a dose of laudanum which he had taken for the purpose of ending his life. He was in embarrassed pecuniary circumstances, which is supposed to have caused him to commit the deed

deed.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Tol.EDO, O., Aug. 25.—Last night a German girl named Flindt, 17 or 18 years old, and daughter of an employe of a lumber firm, sprang from a bridge over Swan Creek and drowned herself. Her body has not yet been recovered. She had been disappointed in love.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KEOKUZ, Ia., Aug. 25.—A man 43 years of age named Frank J. Adams atttempted to commit suicide in his room at the hotel at 120'clock

last night by cutting his throat from ear to ear with a razor. The wind-pipe was almost completely severed, and he had bled nearly to death when found. He is still living, but it is thought impossible for him to recover. He was an invalid, and was in the habit of injecting large quantities of morphuse into his fiesh. Illness and want are supposed to have prompted the act.

FIRES.

'AT PIERCETON, IND.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 26.—The principal business block at Pierceton, Ind., was destroyed by an incendiary fire at 3 this morning. The following buildings were consumed, with their contents: Palmer House, an unoccupied hotel contents: Palmer House, an unoccupied hotel building; a residence owned and occupied by H. W. Hays; three store buildings, owned by the same person, and occupied by W. C. Matchette as a drug-store, William Graves grocery, and H. W. Hays' restaurant; T. Oldney's debtai parlors; the Odd-Fellows' Hall; and the Post-Office. Total loss, \$25,000; no insurance. The town has no fire department, and Warsaw and other points were telegraphed for aid, which ar rived in time to save the town from total destruction.

AT GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 26.—Crum
Bros.' steam planing-mill and sash, door and
blind factory, in the southern part of this city, caught fire from the furnace-room this after-noon, and was totally destroyed with all its

contents save one chest of carpenter's tools. Quite a quantity of lumber in the yard adjacent to the mill was burned also. Loss estimated at \$5,000, ou which there were \$3,000 of insurance. AT GRANVILLE, N. Y. SANDY HILL, N. Y., Aug. 26 .- A fire at Gran ville, N. Y., this morning destroyed \$50,000 worth of property. Insured.

AMUSEMENTS

M'VICKER'S THEATRE. The generous enthusiasm which found audi-ble and visible expression on Saturday evening over the first representation here of "Diplo-macy" was again heard, seen, and felt very dismacy was again heard, seen, and left very dis-tinctly last night. The play has made a very palpable hit in Chicago, as it is authentically re-ported to have done wherever it was presented to any intelligent assemblage. Its production in this city was attended with some unforeseen troubles to the management, but happily these have proved no hindrance to the artistic success of the piece. Two valid reasons may be given for the easy overcoming of the difficulties al-luded to. One is, that the play is intrinsically a clever and interesting work, not wholly de a clever and interesting work, not wholly de-pending upon the individual merit of the actors; and the other is, that the management was for-tunate in being enabled to supply the cast with actors who thoroughly appreciated the work. The original cast in New York included Lester Wallack, Fred Robinson, and Rose Coghlan, but the elimination of these favorite performers by no means proved detrimental to its popularity when the play went to San Francisco. Nor has the death of Mr. Montague—much as we would have wished to see him—been found to interfere to any serious extent with the general desire to witness the play itself.

have wished to see him—been found to interfere to any serious extent with the general desire to wilness the play itself.

"Diplomacy" is an effective and brilliant drama. It has been generally regarded as one of Sardon's best. In the present Anglicised version, in which undoubtedly several Anglo-Saxon "improvements" have been made by the adapters, there is all the point and spirit of the French school, and a surprising absence of what we are accustomed to call its Frenchiness,—by which is usually meant the introduction of marital improprieties as the central feature of the action. "Diplomacy," in this respect, is exceptionally pure in tone, and, as for the moral to be drawn from it, that may safely be committed to the care of those who go to the theatre, or who read novels, solely for that purpose. The plot of the piece is exceedingly simple, and might be stated in three sentences, and if one were to judge of it by a mere report it would seem to be a very commonplace affair in which to enlist our sympathies. It is in the admirable tact displayed in piling incident on uncident, and evolving striking "situations" out of a plot which is by no means intricate, that the art of the dramatist is folt. An intriguing adventuress falls in love with a man. She pilfers an important document from him out of revence and contrives to make her rival seem the thief. This is the whole story in a nutshell, and it is on the unraveling of the web thus woven around an innocent woman that the interest of the action is made to turn. The first act is little else than an introduction to the various characters that are to participate in the action, and yet it is not uninteresting, although to our taste it is somewhat unnecessarily prolonged. However, the second act makes ample amends, abounding as it does with situations longed. However, the second act makes ample amends, abounding as it does with situations of dramatic interest, and, although the spectator is never for a moment kept in suspense as to how the plot is to be unraveled, the attention is concentrated upon the unraveling of it in a wonderfully skillful way. The fact that not a man or woman in the audience was seen to leave their seats till the curtain fell must be regarded as a striking proof of this.

of this.

The present company deserves very high praise for the general excellence of the performance. Some of the principal characters are assumed for the first time by the ladies and gentlemen, and, in consideration of 4his fact, the smoothness and force of the representation is all the more creditable. As the piece is probably destined to have an extended run, there will be sufficient opportunity again to note their individual characteristics.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

Boston, Aug. 26.—Shook & Palmer made an

"A CELEBRATED CASE."

application to the Supreme Court Saturday for a perpetual injunction against G. B. French and Edward Byron to restrain them from playing "A Celebrated Case." Shook & Palmer allege that they are the holders of the exclusive right to produce the play in America; that it was written by the author of "The Two Orphans," has never been published in this or any other language, but that French & Byron bave, in some way unknown to them, obtained a copy of the manuscript, which they are using with-out authority, the exclusive right to the New out authority, the exclusive right to the New England States having been already granted to one James Collins. Similar proceedings were had in March last in the Circuit Court at Baitmore against J. W. Gilmore, of the Haliday Street Theatre, which resulted in the issuing of a permanent injunction. Judge Gray, before whom the case was presented, declined to grant an injunction on Saturday, as it was so near to the time of performance, and the place was played on Saturday evening in the Lynn Academy of Music. An order of notice to show cause was, however, issued, returnable this morning, when a temporary injunction was issued, the plaintiff giving bonds. The Court proposed two courses—one that the defendants should give bond in the sum of \$500 and continue to play the place until a hearing could be had, or that the plaintiffs should file a bond in the same amount, and an injunction should issue. The defendant accepted the latter course.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. Mr. John T. Raymond opened last evening a brief engagement at this theatre in Bartley Campbeli's comedy of "Riska," in which he portrays the eccentric insurance bore Pennington Pembroke, a type of character sufficiently familiar to suffering humanity. The play itself is of a rather weak and watery description, there being little in its construction or the defineation of character to lift it above mediocrity. Mr. Raymond has seized upon the part of the insuranceman, and has colored it with his own peculiar iddosyncractes, which happen to be amusing whether exhibited in this role or in his more famous one of Sellers. He is very much the same man in both of them, and the best that can be said of either is that they are good-humored caricatures. A pleasant surprise was afforded to the audience last night by the substitution of Miss Helen Tracy for Miss Augusta Chambers in the part of Bella Neuton, in which she easily carried off a considerable snare of the honors. The cast also comprised Mr. Southard, Mr. Stanley, Miss Lester, and other well known artists. The play is to be repeated every evening this week. Pembroke, a type of character sufficiently fa-

HAVERLY'S THEATRE. HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

A large audience assembled at Haverly's last evening to welcome Tony Pastor, who is accompanied by an excellent company of variety people of divers talents. A most agreeable entertainment was presented, including acts by the best known specialty performers,—negro and Irish comedy, character sketches, Dutch burlesque, topical songs, sentimental ballads, and the usual variety of sketches. The applause was vociferous throughout, and the audience appeared to have found smule compensation for their dutlay. Mr. Pastor himself met with a very cordial reception, and had numerous recalls. POLITICAL.

eding to the request of the signers of his peacceding to the request of the signers of his pe-titions asking him to run for Governor. The claim is made at his headquarters that 49,000 names have been received, and that of these nearly 14,000 are residents of this city. The ab-surd statement is published on the authority of one of Butler's leaders, that intimidation has been resorted to by the anti-Butler men to pre-vent persons well disposed towards Butler from signific his nation, and that marchants have signing his petition, and that merchants have been threatened in a circular emanating from National Banks in New York, which calls upon all business men to see to it that no Greenback er in their district shall be elected to Congres or any high position, and that discount will be refused on the paper of any business man, who shall identify himself with the Greenback class. Butler, it is said, will soon take the stump.

NEW YORK. BLLIS H. ROBERTS.

Special Disputes to The Tribuna.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—The Saratoga correspondent of the Times has discovered that Ellis H. Roberts, of Utica, the active man in getting up a bad feeling in the Republican party, has made an alliance with the leaders of the National Greenback Labor-Reform party. Roberts thinks the Nationals may hold the balance of power in the Legislature, and that it is well to be on good terms with them, as he is a candidate for United States Senator. The Times Saratoga special says: The following telegrams have been exhibited among politicians here for the last two or three days:

Unica, N. Y., Ang. 10.—J. C. Daly, No. 615

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 10.—J. C. Daly, No. 615 Broadway: Consult with Mr. Bundy, who will ar-range for a meeting. You can trust him. Reserve your decision for home. Ellis H. Robents. Utica, N. Y., Aug. 15.—J. U. Daty, No. 575 Broadsay: Write particulars. Meet Senator Low-ery at 45 White street Monday morning, at 9 o'clock. ELLIS H. ROBERTS.

J. C. DALY is the man who was permanent Chairman of the National Greenback Labor-Reform party's State Convention, held at Syracuse in the latter part of July. He is a lawyer in Utica, and was an active supporter of Mr. Roberts when he ran for Congress in that district. As a reward for his services, he is said to have received an appointment in the New York Custom House, and held the place until removed for cause. As to the Mr. Bundy mentioned in the first telegram, I have been unable to learn anything about him.

SENATOR LOWERY well-known to the State, having held the office of State Senator from Oneida County four years, besides being several times a mem-ber of the Assembly. His absence from the conference of the Hayes Republicans held here on Wednesday was noted by many, and com-mented on as being strange, since it was gen-erally known that he had been invited.

erany known that he had been invited.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

The Commercial Advertizer says: The evidence accumulates every day that George William Curtis, Roberts, and the parties co-operating with them, mean to have a Democrat succeed Conking in the United States Senate. There will now be still another division among the Nationals.

will now be still another division among the Nationals.

THE NATIONALS.

Special Dispaid to The Tribuna.

New York, Aug. 20.—After ten days' sessions the Harmonizing Committee of the Nationals have given up as a bad job the attempt to unite the half-dozen factions in this city. There is now more discord than before. The great trouble in the Harmonizing Committee was the fact that Chairman Copp, H. H. Bliss, and John Juma were members of the Knights of Eabor, said to be identical with the Mollie Maguires of Pennsylvania. The other members of the Committee were soft-money men, and the Knights would not act with them. The minority have drawn a report which sets forth their troubles in Committee, and says that from the first there was no hope of reconditation. The minority express their belief that "We are living in and surrounded by a secret, perhaps dangerous, organization, whose number, power, and present induence is unknown to us." The 15,000 National votes in this county will not realize much with the present divisions.

MASSACHUSETTS.

THE YOUNG REPUBLICANS.

Special Dispetch to The Tribune. Boston, Aug. 26.-The political camp opened to-day by a conference of Young Republicans at Worcester. The meeting was attended by about seventy-five gentlemen from different parts of the State, all of whom are known as strongly opposed to the machine in politics, and consequently great attention is being paid to their doings. They met in the pariors of the Bay State House, and beyond the representatives of the press none were admitted who did not bear accredited letters. There were but two set speeches, but the de bates as to how to push aside the trading poli

ticians were frequent and long.

THE PURPOSE OF THE MOVEMENT is to stir up friends and neighbors to take an interest in political questions, to work for the election of men who are sound on the question of finance and other issues deemed by them to be vital to the several Conventions, to influence the Conventions to choose as candidates honest men, and to work for the election of such men. For these purposes a General Committee was appointed of two in each Congressional district mittee in Boston, which is in turn to work in harmony with the regular party Committees. These Young Republicans hold the doctrine that the issues divising the parties during and following the War are

that the issues dividing the narties during and following the War are SETTLED, the questions of to-day being the currency and Civil-Service reform. They set forth, further, that party allegiance should depend upon principle, and not on fealty to persons, and that every voter should be a politician, while office-holders should be servants of the people and bot of party. No resolutions were reported, the ocnference having an aversion to cutting and drying their business, and a Committee was appointed to prepare an address to young men urging the necessity of earnest political thought and action. The feeling of the meeting was strongly in favor of President Hayes, and the address will probably contain an indorsement of his Administration. It is proposed to invite Gen. Garfield to make specenes here, and, judging by the effective work of the young Republicans in the party, they will be a mighty power in opposing Butlerism.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISSOURI. Special primates to The Tribuna.

St. Joseph, Mo., Aug. 26.—The Greenback-Labor party of the Ninth Congressional Dis-St. Joseph, Mo., Aug. 26.—The Greenback-Labor party of the Ninth Congressional District met in convention in this city to-day, all the counties but two being represented. Willimm M. Malney, of St. Joseph, was chosen Chairman. The Convention then nominated the Hon. Nicholas Ford, of Andrew County, for Congress.—the fight being between Ford and Dr. Talbott, of Nodamay. The counties of Worth, Gentry, DeKalb, and Buchanan then proceded to nominate a candidate for State Senator in opposition to Waller, Young Democratic candidate. The choice fell upon A. Manning, of DeKalb. The platform of the National Greenback Labor party was indorsed, and the Convention adjourned. The proceedings were fairly harmonious. No great interest was taken in the Convention. Special Dispotent to The Tribuna.

Ottawa, Aug. 26.—An audience of not more than 200 assembled at the Court-House on Saturday evening to hear the National Greenback candidates, E. N. Bates and Frank Hall, set forth the doctrines of the new party. This was the first campaign meeting of the season, and the Nationals had been very confident of a rousing reception. Their bopes of making votes by the introduction of these men must be considerably dampened.

The Democrats of the Seventh Congressional District will, on Wednesday, the 28th, nominate a candidate for Congress. The Convention will meet in this city.

VOORNEES.

Secial Dispotent to The Tribung.

LAPATETTE, Ind., Aug. 28.—The Hon. D. W. Voorbees spoke from the Democratic stand in this city this evening. He had a good audience, composed of all kinds, grades, and shades of political faith. He spoke of the financial condition of the country, and laid the whole trouble at the door of the Republican party. If the Government had power to make money at all, it had the power to make enough for all, and to make it plenty. His speech was pretty much the same as already published.

KNARNEY BRIEFLY DISPOSED OF.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 23.—Dennis Kearney arrived

pere at noon, and spent, the describe ander the supplier of the National part Committee. To make the sidresied also people in the State-House vard. His was quite similar to that delivered state.

A SUGGESTION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 28.—Secretary
McCrary is reported to have recommended to
the Iowa Republicans a special session of the
Legislature so that two elections will not be
necessary this fail,—one in October for State
officers, and one in November for Congress.

GRICHNATI.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 26.—The Greenback party at a convention here to-day nominated Col. A. E. Jones for Congress in the First District; also nominated a full county ticket, with the exception of Judge of Common Pleas.

New Orleans, Aug. 26.—The National State Convention adducted until Sept. 18. This is indicative of a fusion with the Republicans and anti-Bourbons.

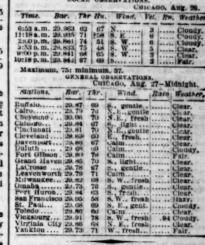
THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 37—1 a. m.—Indications—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, clear or partly cloudy weather, cold normerly shitting to light and warmer southerly winds, stationary or falling barometer.

For the Lake Region, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, warmer, clear weather, followed by increasing cloudiness and possibly by occasional rains, winds mostly southerly, stationary, or falling barometer, followed in the Northwest by rising barometer and colder northwesterly winds.

The rivers will remain nearly stationary.

The rivers will remain nearly stationary.



OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—Arrived, steamshi Liverpool, Aug. 26.—Steamship Suevia and State of Pennsylvania, from New York, have arrived out.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 26.—Arrived, steamer
Lord Clive, from Philadelphia.

Burnett's Cocoaine—A perfect dressing for the hair. The Cocoaine holds in a liquid form a large proportion of deedorized ecocoant oil, pre-pared expressly for this purpose. PHILADELPHIA, May 28. IST?——CENTLEMEN: Having used your Cocoaine for the past ten or PHILADELPHIA, May 28, 1877.—GENTLEMEN:
Having used your Cocosine for the past ten or
twelve years, I take pleasure in giving as my opinion that no preparation made in this country will
keep the hair so soft and glossy, and, at the same
time, allay all irritation of the scalp. It will most
effectually remove dandruff, and prevent the hair
from falling out. THOMAS ROBERTS,
Wholesale Grocer, 30 South Front street.

XLCR Codfish.—The best boneless Codfish in the world. Made from selected George's Bank fish. Ask your grocer for it. Purup by George P. Trigg & Co., 182 Duane street, New York.

Use "Mrs. Winstow's Soothing Syrup" for children while teething. It cures dysentery and di-arrho a, wind colic, and regulates the bowels. 25 cts Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco

SOZODONT.

ESTABLISHED 1859. THE PEERLESS LIQUID

SOZODONT.

PRAGRANT SOZODONT.

THE STANDARD TOOTH ALL ITS INGREDIENTS

THIS REMARKABLE DEN-TIFRICE may be described as a pure transparent liquid, delightfully perfumed, a few drops of which, applied to the tooth-brush and rubbed on the teeth, produces a most agreeable foam, which penetrates all the interstices of the teeth, and cleanses the month in a refreshing and pleasant manner. Discolored teeth are rendered white by its use. The BREATH derives fragrance from its aroms. It prevents and arrest dental decay. The gums become rosier and harder under its operation, and a sensation of perfect cleanliness of the teeth and mouth is produced.

All the liquid Dentifrices seen by the public since 1839, claiming the remarkable properties of the NOZODONY, are but abortive attempts to imitate this original and genuine article, not one of which has ever approached the SOZO-DONT for utility, efficacy, and excellence.

The SOZODONT has become justly popular throughout the United States, Canada, and other parts of the world, and has received the most finitering testimonials from many distinguished Dentitis. Physicians, Clergymen, fand others, who have carefully tested its merits, and from long and regular use are anabled to recommend it with confidence. At the Convention of Scandinavian Dentitiss held in Copenhagen in 1872, after the article had been subjected to a very careful gnalysis, it was unqualifiedly indorsed as a mest efficacious Dentifrice. In fact, wherever it has been introduced it has given entre satisfaction.

The public should know that a bottle of SOZOBONT will last four to six months, that it is an exceedingly economical and inexpensive Dentifrice, as well as an indispensable toilet itx-ury. Purchasers are also asked to note the size and fluid capacity of the bottle. and particularly to remember that, unlike tooth powders and tooth pastes, there is no waste—half a dozen persons may use from the same bottle. Sold by all druggists.

LOAN EXHIBITION. THE CHICAGO SOCIETY DECORATIVE ART HAS DETERMINED TO OPEN A LOAN EXHIBITION

OF ARTICLES OF ARTISTIC VALUE Of AKTICLES OF ARTISTIC VALUE
In the coming fall. The members of the Society earneastly solicit the co-operation of the citizens of Chicago
and its vicinity, and rely condectally on taker theratily
to make this Exhibition of the citizens of Chicago
and the State of the Chicago of the Chicago
The orticle thems of Ancient Armor, Carved Ivories,
Colonia Sirver, and Brass Work. Electrotype Reproductors, Annique and Artistic deweiry, Artistic Embroideries, Antique and Modern Postery and Porcelain, Pictures. Engravings. Rare Books, Manuscripts, Assisgraphs, Statuary, Glass, Lace, Tagestry, Textile Fasrics, Antique Fass, Lacquer, Wood Carving, Refice, etc.
Every one willing to contribute to the collection is
requested to send name and residence to the Chairman
of Committee of Selection.

of Committee of Selection,
MRS. FRANK LIN MAC VEAGH, cor. Lakest. and Wabash-av., Chicago.
This Committee will wait upon each contributor and
make a list and description of the articles to be lossed.
By order of the President.
MRS. J. Y. SCAMMON. PINANCIAL ESTABLISHED 1960. RANDAL H. FOOTE, BANKER

Having been for twelvery, NEW YORK.

Having been for twelvery rears a member of New York stock Exchange and Vice-President of fold Board, the highest character and experience is guaranteed. Stocka. Gold, and Bonds; also, stock contracts, such as "straddles," puts, "and "calls" on large or small amounts, bought and soid on regular commissions and moderate margins. Pamphiet entitled "Wall Street," and stock tables containing valuable information, smalled on present of 15.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Embarrassing Scarcity of Small Bills in Chicago-Currency Orders Large.

The Produce Markets Active and Irregular--- Hogs Firm.

Wheat and Barley Lower-Oorn Firmer-Freight Engagements Liberal.

The Chicago banks are much embarassed by the carcity of small bills. The country banks when they order currency generally want small bills, and it is now becoming impossible to supply them. Where banks have usually carried \$10,000 in small bills they now find on band only a few handreds of liars worth. This scarcity of bills of small de-minations exists both in National Bank notes nominations exists both in National Bank notes and in greenbacks. It was at first noticed only that \$1 and \$2 bills were scarce, but now \$5, \$10, and \$20 notes are hard to get. Several of our banks ransacked the town yesterday to fill their orders and had to give it up. The scarcity is attributed by some to the operations of the Treasury, which is assumed to be seeking in this way to be making along for the substitute and the new for the subsidiary silver, and the new of standard dollars. There can be no doubt that the disappearance of small bills, which has been noticed several months, has given room to silver. Complaints about superabundance of silver change are not as frequent now as they used to be, although, of course, the token coinage can take the place of full legal-tender paper money to only a slight extent. The present is a favorable moment for the Government to give a wide circula-tion to the standard silver dollar now being coined. The circular issued by the Government about trade and Mexican dollars has thrown them out of circulation. As was shown in the account published in THE TRIBUNE on Sunday of an interview with the Cashier of the Fifth National Bank, the national depository of this city, the only obstacle to the circulation of millions of the new silver dollars is the cost of transportation. There is a popular demand and need for them. This is proved by the hem. This is proved by the large circulation med by the trade and Mexican dollars. But the Government, as was shown in that article, pays the cost of transportation only as far as the near-est Sub-Treasury or national depository. Any one who wants silver at any point beyond must pay the yond that still more. This averages much more than twice as much as is charged for the transpor-tation of currency. The Government sells the silver dollars at par in greenbacks, and, if it would transport the coin to the place where it was want-ed, could distribute it as fast as it was coined, and could distribute it so that it would not return to

the financial centres to be paid back in customs dues and bond subscriptions.

The country orders for currency were large, as usually the case on Mondays. The price of Nev York exchange was 75@80c per \$1,000 discount. The loan market was dull. The supply of paper was not large, though it has recently shown some improvement. Rates of discount were 6@10 per cent at the banks to regular customers. Special rates can be made to good outside borrowers on

The clearings were \$3, 300, 000. CHICAGO MINING AND STOCK EXCHANGE.

	Shares.	Price.
Seek No Farther (Black Hills), regular. Consolidated Mics (New Mexico), reg.	300	8 1.20
Consolidated Mica (New Mexico), reg	. 10	10.00
Consolidated Mica (New Mexico		10.25
Consolidated Mica (New Mexico	100	11.00
1 buyer 60 days. bid		12.10
Nimrod (Central, Col.), reguiar Belden Tunnel (Central, Col.), regu	• 15 Ar. 15	1.25
lar	50	55
Dallas (Black Hawk, Col.), regular. Dallas (Black Hawk, Col.), buyer 30)	1.25
days	100	1.55
Spring Valley (Nev.), regular	. 125	1.50

8ight. 438 5154
458
458
515%
5154
854
40%
46
2734
27%
2714
3 797
Asked.
108
105%
100%
102%
105%
107%
109
106%
5.5
Asked.
*108%
*106%
*109%
*107

175
123
1425
65
*103%

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK. To the Western Associated Press.
New York, Aug. 28. —Gold sold all day at 100%. orrowing rates flat and 1/2/24 per cent. Governments were firm and higher. Railroad/bonds were generally firm.

State bonds were quiet and steady.
The stock market in early dealings declined %@ The stock market in early dealings declined \(\frac{1}{2} \). but in the afternoon the market was firm until near the close, when there was a reaction of \(\frac{1}{2} \) was in unusually big supply, but very strong, per cent; in final sales there was a fractional recovery in some instances. Transactions aggregated \(\frac{1}{2} \), 000 Shares, of which 7, 300 were Lake Shore, 7, 600 Northwestern common, 7, 500 preferred. 3, 500 St. Paul common, 4, 800 preferred. 8, 000 Lackswanns. 2, 000 Union Pacific, 1, 300 st. Joseph, 12, 500 Western Union, and 2, 300 Pacific Mail.

ney market easy at 14@2. Prime mercantile Money market easy a. paper. 363%. Customs receipts, \$447.000. Customs receipts, \$447.000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed \$204,000. Clearings, \$5,000,000. Sizht excasange on New York, 487.

.Silver bars, 115 gold and 114% currency.	811-
ver coln. 101 per cent discount.	
GOVERNMENTS	
Coupons, '81 107% New 416s	104%
Compone til	Trutte.
COUDODS 185	* \$4360.52
NEW ABLERTANCE ALLES CHETCHEVES	1104
W. U. Telegraph 93% C. C., C. & I	
Outoballyan	. 26
Chickethen med 24 New Jersey Central.	33%
Quicksilver 12 New Jersey Central. Quicksilver, pfd 34 Hock Island Pacific Mail 18'4 St. Paul	z.11456
Mariposa 101% St. Paul, pfd	3179
Mariposa, pfd 1015 Wabash	1474
Adams Express 105 Ft. Wayne	95
Wells Farm 49 Temp Haute	2.67
American Express 49 Terre Haute pfd	256
U. S. Express 48 Chicago & Alton	80%
American Express. 49 Terre Haute pfd U. S. Express. 46 Chicago & Aiton. N. T. Central	d. 100
Harlem 138 A. & P. Telegraph. Michigan Central 694 Missouri Pacific	52%
Michigan Control	2654
Panama	174
Union Pacific 64% Hannibai & St. Joe.	
Lake Shore 66% C. P. bonds	10584
Illinois Central 79 U. P. bonds	10534
C. & P 796 U. P. Land Grant	108
Northwestern 36 U. P. Sinking Fund	1.10314
Northwestern, pfd 67%	The state of
STATE BONDS.	
Tennessee th, old 36 Virginia ds. new	21
Virginia 6s. old 21	10234
	War his
SAN FRANCISCO.	
SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 26 Following we	ere the
closing quotations at the Stock Board:	The same of

NEW ORLEANS.
NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 28.—Gold, 100% @100%.
Night exchange on New York & premium.
Sterling exchange, bankers bills, 4854.
FOREIGN.
LONDON, Aug. 26.—Consols, money and account, 94 11-10.
Reading, 1694; Erie, 16%; preferred, 32.
United States Bonds—679, 106%; 10-408, 108; new 38, 1075; 498-5, 105%.

new 3r, 107%; 454s, 105%. Panis, Aug. 28. —Rentes, 112f 3754c. REAL ESTATE.

Futton at, 90 % ft e of Jefferson at, n f, 60 4-10 x80-ft, dated Aug. 21 (David Pierson to Furfi & Bradley Manufacturing Co.) Fution at, 2014 fite of Jefferson 8t, n.f., 20-4-10 No. 24, dated Aug. 22 (David Pierson to No. 24, dated May 22 (David Pierson to Jefferson 8t, between Handolph and Washington 8t, and 10 No. 25, dated Aug. 22 (Jostah W. Freston to John C. Swett).

Wentworth av, 242 fit sof Twenty-seventh st, wf, 25, 120 ft, dated Aug. 13 (Thomas B. Smith to Caroline Stautz).

West Chicago av, 25 ft e of Bickerdike st, n.f., 10 N 1234 ft, dated Aug. 28 (George Bickerdike to H. S. Kreiger).

Park av. e of and near Lincoln st, n.f., 20-2132 ft, Improved, dated Aug. 26 (George Bickerdike to H. S. Kreiger).

Milwankee av, 40 ft n word Morgan st., sw.f., 20 ft to aliey, improved, dated Aug. 26 (Edward Walter South Halsed st, 137 ft n of Thirty-third st. (2014 ft.) and the staute of the control of the staute of

to Ervin Hopkins).
Webster av. 120 ft w of Lewis et. s f., 24x121
ft. Stated Aug. 21 (Caroline L. Ward to Stefan
Kabatek).
Lincoln st. n w cor of Elien st., 46 ft., lated
April 3, 1874 (M. S. Israelson to Edwin Maynard). nard). Chicago av, 80 ft e of Roberts st, n f, 40 3-10x 130 ft, dated Aug. 22 (Mary Lappin to Julius Heinig)

Heinig)
Chicago av, near the above, n f, 20x130 ft, dated Aug. 22 (Mary Lappin to Frank Enders)
Chicago av, near the above, n f, 1994x130 ft, dated Aug. 22 (Mary Lappin to John Weisbrod).
Chicago av, near the above, n f, 25x130 ft, improved, dated Aug. 22 (Mary Lappin to G. W. Zeizer) 1,200 Chicago av. near the above, n. f. 25x130 ft. improved, dated Aug. 22 (Mary Lappin to G. W. Zeiger).

Pay st, be: Pratt and Phillips st, 175x125 ft. dated Aug. 24 (Samuel T. Hanna to Fred Eckardt).

West Monroe st. 74 2-10 ft e of Centre av. n. f. 25x18816 ft, dated Aug. 26 (Cecil S. Spencer to Elvina D. Skelton).

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A BADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-BOUSE.

Commercial st, 192 ft of Samyside av. e. f. 192x16226 ft, dated Aug. 21 (J. C. Cochran to W. H. Bryan).

800TH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-BOUSE.

Indiana av, 145\(\frac{1}{2}\) to n of Forty-ninin st, et, 50 x100 ft, dated Aug. 13 (Christina Zackmann to John Meyer).

Egsndale av, a woor of Fifty-seventh st, et, 280x150 ft, with 39x115 ft in same block, dated Aug. 20 John O. Swett to Josiah W., Preston).

COMMERCIAL.

Mess pork	Saturday. 8 : 9, 57%	Monday.
		- C 53
		tebenor in
houlders, boxed		100.536
hort ribs, boxed		6, 25
Wnisky		1.07
Wheat	92%	11211 gots
Corn		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Dats		21%
Rye		48
Barley		81
Live hogs		37/06/4/
Cattle	254(0.554	254@55
3old	100.50	*100:50P**
Consols	94 11-16	94 11-16
The following were the rece		shipments

Consols Sterling exchai	nge	9	00.50 4 11-16 48236	94 11-16 4825
The following				
ing the forty-				
Monday morn		for the c	orrespond	ing date
twelve months	Ago:			
1000	Receipts.		Shipm	ents.
	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.
Flour, bris	2,930	5, 985	5, 139	3, 290
Wheat, bu	121, 113	97.048	305, 032	157, 187
Corn. bu	432, 342	265, 492	319, 113	351, 088
Oats, bu	146, 304	63, 376	211, 103	57, 876
Rye, bu	16, 391	10,089	57,000	16, 784
Barley, pu	15,740	20, 290	4, 473	3, 79:
Grass seed, Iba	325, 980	871.635	183, 210	389, 682
F. seed, lbs	757, 780	761,336		789, 925
B. corn, lbs		22, 990	28,580	
C. meats, lbs	71,600	133, 574	2, 246, 210	1, 960, 729
Beef, tcs		********	45	500
Beef, bris			194	143
Pork, bris			3, 318	405
Lard, lbs	42, 430,	20,000	347, 710	806, 196
Tallow, ibs	12, 800	72,950	4, 110	92,360
Butter, lbs.4.	291, 460	236, 857	234, 685	172, 205
Live hogs, No.	3, 956	3,541	4,029	2,690
Cattle, No	1,414	819	1.554	1,559
Sheep, No	665	2,016	1.018	1, 816
Hides, lbs	102, 710	107,555	92,010	100,460
Highwines, b'is		*** ******	50	20
Wool, 1bs	78, 075	138, 221	248, 263	50,065
Potatoes, bu	2, 298	3		
Coal, tons	3, 967	8, 049	822	2, 615
Hay, tons	20	22	**** **** *	
Lumber, m ft.	241	6.703	2.542	4,224
Shingles, m	1.180	770	462	912
Salt, bris	4, 734	580	3,696	2,910

Withdrawn from store during Saturday for city onsumption: 2,510 bu wheat, 2,176 bu corn, 2, 329 on barley. Do last week, 11, 173 on wheat. 5, 877 bu corn, 2, 125 bu oats, 420 bu rye, 6, 546 bu

this city yesterday morning: 1 car No. 2 white winter wheat, 20 cars No. 1 red, 169 cars No. 2 do. 21 cars No. 3 do. 12 cars rejected (223 winter); 147 cars No. 2 spring, 131 cars No. 3 do, 47 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (326 spring); 1 car No. 1 corn, 274 cars and 6,000 bu high-mixed, 731 cars and 91,200 bu No. 2 corn, 279 cars rejected, 1 car 40 bu No. 2 do, 8 cars rejected, 2 cars no grade (73 rye); 16 cars No. 2 barley, 32 cars extra No. 3 no grade (81 barley). Total (2, 218 cars), 1,001, -000 bu. Inspected out: 136, 368 by winter wheat. 71, 840 bu spring do, 233, 730 bu corn, 135, 612 bu oats. 16, 826 bu rye, 1, 714 bu barley.

Shipped.	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
Byrail	18,885	94,319	138,047	382.51
By canai	20	3,742		
To Buffalo	1,575	315,006	1, 101, 019	336, 77
To Erie	1,700	45,000	**** *****	
To Oswego	1		62,035	
To Ogdensburg			85,747	
To Port Hurou	41:0		116.447	
To other U. S. ports	125	22,000	2,575	84,77
To Colborne		19,534	**** *** ***	
To Kingston		30,308	139,740	27, 36
To Collingwood			17, 375	
To Goderich	******			21, 81
To other Can, ports				

Also, 2,004 bu rye by rail, 88,962 bu do to Buffalo, 15,710 bu do to Collingwood (106,676 rye); and 14,138 bu harlev by rail.

The leading produce markets were active yesterday and rather irregular. Provisions were dull and easier, though some kinds of hogs were stronger. Wheat was weakened by the continu-

the inevitable. There is little room to doubt that the spring wheat crop is below the average in quality, and European buyers take the winter in preference, while some of our leading shippers have declined to fill or fall to fill orders for new spring wheat till the samples have reached the operators in Europe, so that they can judge for themselves as to quality. The re-sult may be a radical change in our foreign wheat trade. Hitherto the winter wheat grown in the United States has nearly all been consumed at home, the quantity exported being insignificant. The shipments to Europe have been made from . the spring wheat centres. It may be that the win-

ter wheat will suit foreign consumers so well that they will prefer it in future.

There was a well sustained movement in staple and fancy dry goods. The attendance of buyers is daily increasing and the volume of business is reported larger than assual for the time of year. Groceries were again in liberal demand, and were firmly held at former quotations excepting sugars, which were advanced an lac. Coffies, rice, teas, sirups, and other lines were held at full figures. There was no abatement in the demand for butter, and prices were as firm as at any previous period. Cheese was less active and easier, owing to un-favorable reports from New York. There was a favorable reports from New York. Incre was a fairly firm fish market, though trade was rather quiet. Dried fruits were meeting with increasing attention and were generally firmer. Prunes re-mained weak. In the bagging market no changes mained weak. In the bagging market no changes were noted beyond an advance of a Mc in the quotation of "Otter Creek" grain bags. Oils continued in good request, with prices ranging as before, though linseed and turpentine were firmer. Tobacco continues in good demand at fairly entained prices. Coal and wood remained duil and unchanged.

were noted beyond an advance of a 1/2 in the quotation of "Otter Creek" grain bags. Oils sont tinued in good request, with prices ranging as before, though linseed and surpentine were firmer. Tobacco continues in good demand at fairly-active trained prices. Coal and wood remained dull and unchanged.

The cargo lumber market was dull and easy. The offerings were fair, but there was not much demand at the prices asked, and sellers refused to take less. The yard dealers were doing a fair business, and report a steady increase in the number of orders received. Prices are tolerady steady. Wool was quiet and without change. Broom-corn remains quiet andewsy, though dealers quote old figures for small lote. Hides were firm under a good demand, and hay quiet and unchanged. Seeds were quiet and weaker, except fax. Timothy was rather freely offered, with fewer buyers than usual in the market, and clover slow and drooping. The demand for poultry was small and easily satisfied, though the supply was below the average. Potatoes were in fair request and steady. Green fruits were again plentiful, and in fair local demand, the prices not varying much from those of Saturday. Lake freights were fairly active and steady at Saturday's reduction, at 3½c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Room was faken for 420,000 bu corn and 20,000 bu oats.

Bail freights were quiet at the recent advance.

The rates per 100 lbs on grain are now 30c to New York and 35c to New England points; to Baltimore, 32c. Boxed meats, pork, and lard, 5c more than the above figures, and loose meats 10c more than grain. It was rumored that rail freights will e further advanced the coming week. Through rates by lake and rail were quoted firm at 14c and 15c for corn and wheat to New York, and 18c for corn to Boston. Sail and canal to New York were 1114c on wheat and 104c on corn. Ocean freights were quoted stronger, 9d being

asked from New York to Liverpool. IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY. Aug. 26. -Receipts-Flour, 21, 42 bris; wheat, corn-meal, 406 pkgs; ryc, 15,004 bu; mait, 5,800 pkgs; pork, 291 pkgs; beef, 1,076 pkgs; cut-meats, 1,895 pkgs; lard, 718 pkgs; whisky, 635 orls. 30, 756 bu; corn, 112, 650 bu; oats, 164, 850 bu; Exports-Forty-eight hours-Wheat, 232,822 bu; corn, 59, 281 bu. EXPORTS FROM THE SEABOARD.

The following were the exports from the four saiding cities of the United States for the dates Week end'g Week end'g Week end'g Aug. 24, 78, Aug. 17, 78, Aug. 25, 77. 3, 750 5,221 3,124 2.977, 519 4,030,038 3,599,383 6,991,264 11,972,921 9,587,028

GOODS RECEIVED
at Chicago Customs Aug. 26: Fowler Brothers, 1,028 bags salt; Thompson & Edwards, 109 bris and 931 bags phosohate of lime; T. M. Sin-clair & Co., 2,198 sacks salt; B. P. & C. E. Baker, 1, 600, 2, 1988 sacks salt; b. F. & C. E. Ba-ker, 1, 600 quarter sacks and 200 sacks salt; cha-pin & Gore, 50 bris stout and 50 bris ale; W. H. Schimpferman & Son, 25 bris bottled beer; order J. W. Re'd, 24 baies rope; order D. Butters & Co., 25 cases champagne; McNab & Johnston, 11 bris salmon; William E. Lawrence, 197 tons Spiegel iron; R. Diefendorf, 2 cases household goods; Field, Leiter & Co., 60 pkgs dry goods; John V. Farwell & Co., 24 cases dry goods; H. A. Kohn & Bros., 2 cases dry goods; H. Channon & Co., 5 coils wire-rope; Schott, Hess & Co., 2 cases toys and fancy goods; Curson, Pirie, Scott & Co., 1 case dry goods; Kohlsaat & Co., 1 case dry goods; Keith Brothers, 3 cases dry goods; Lvon & Healy, 15 cases musical Instruments; Spooner Warner, 16 cases porcelain; Thomas Wallace, 1 case tin; Wilson Brothers, 2 pkgs dry goods; Vergho, Ruhling & Co., 66

cases toys and fancy goods; T. U. Bond, 38 anvils. Collections, \$8, 439.37. PROVISIONS.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were slow and easier. Hogs were duoted drimer, with only a light supply, but there was very little demand for product, and Liverpool reported a decline on some descriptions of meats. Our reported shipments were large.

Mess Pork—Was tame and declined 10c per bri, closing 564756c lower than Saturday. Sales were reported of 5,250 bris selier September at 39,5069.60 and 10,500 bris selier October at \$9,6069.70. Total, 15,750 bris. The market closed dul at \$9.5 509.55 spot or selier the month; \$9.55 for September; and \$9.65 for October.

Prime mess pork was quoted nominal at \$10,006 10.50, and extra prime at \$9.2589.50.

Land—Was dull, and declined about 25c per 100 bs under a small demand, with not much offered. Sales were reported of 2,500 tes selier September at \$7.256.70. Total, 7,250 css. The market closed duil at \$7.20 spot or selier the month; \$7.305.7256 seller October; and nominally at \$7.00 seller the month; \$7.305.7256 seller September; \$7.35 (67.2756 seller October; and nominally at \$7.00 seller the month; \$7.305.7256 seller September; \$7.35 (67.2756 seller October; and nominally at \$7.00 seller the year.

Maars—were dull and easier. Short ribs defined about 100 per 100 lbs, and other descriptions were nominally at \$7.00 seller the seller September at \$7.25666.175 seller September at \$8.25666.175 seller September at \$8.25666.175 seller September at \$8.25666.175 seller September at \$8.25666.175 seller September and \$6.125666.175 seller October. The following were the closing prices per 100 lbs on the leading cuts:

1. 500, 000 lbs short ribs at \$6.0568.15 seller September and \$6.124666.175 seller October. The following were the closing prices per 100 lbs on the leading cuts:

Shout-Short L and sh. Short L cand sh. Short ders.

Loose, part cured. \$5.10 \$7.05 \$8.20 \$8.50 \$8.50 \$8.50 \$8.50 \$8.50 \$8.50 \$8.50 \$8.50 \$8.50 \$8.50 \$8.50 \$8.50 \$8.50 \$9.50

BREADSTUFFS. FLOUR-Was very quiet, except that one round lot of Nebraskas was taken by an exporter. There was no particular change in quotations. The Nebraska flour is showing up well, while Minnesota samples are poorer than of yore. Sales were reported of 88 bris winters, 1,355 bris springs, and 200 bris rye flour. Total, 1,643 bris, mostly on private terms.

Bran-Was more active, with little change in prices Sales were 90 tons at \$9.00@9.25 per ton on track, and

\$9.25 free on board car.

CORN-MEAL-Sals was made of 10 tons coarse at \$9.25 free on board car.

Corn-Mral-Sale was made of 10 tons coarse at \$14.00 per ton on track, and 200 bris on private terms.

WHEAT-Was active and lower, but quite firm in the latter part of the session. The market for next month declined 15¢c, but closed only be below the latest quotation of Saturday, while October was relatively firmer, and this month closed ½c lower on spring. The Britishmarkets were reported quiet, but with firm holders, while New York tended downwards. Our market was weakened by the fact of large receipts, and also by a recent increase in the proportion of No. 2 in the wheat inspected into store here. Operators seemed to realize that very little demand for export could be expected in the spring wheat market, so long as prices were high, as compared with those for winter grown; and the proportion of No. 2 in the wheat of the beautiful the spring wheat market, so long as prices were high, as compared with those for winter grown; and the market for futures declining in sympathy. Seller Spring and atterwards at 90%c, declined to 89%c, and closed at 20%c, Seller October soid at 88%ce, and closed at 20%c. Seller October soid at 88%ce, and closed at 20%c. Seller October soid at 88%ce, and closed at 20%c. Cosing at 80%c, cand seller the year was little better than nominal at ½c below October. Seller the month soid at 91%ce; 21, 400 bu No. 2 spring at 94%c; which was also the latest price for car-lots of No. 2. Spot sales were reported of 55, 400 bu No. 2 spring at 94%c; via 6, 400 bu vy sample at 62c,68c. Total, 84, 200 bu.

HARD WHEAT-Was inactive, none being on the market.

Wixyer Wheat-Was inactive, none being on the

bu by sampie at 626,68c. Total, 84, 200 bu. HARD WHEAT—Was inactive, none being on the market.

WINYER WHEAT—Was in good request, but declined about to per bu in sympathy with spring, though the receipts were smaller than a week ago. Selfer the mouth sold at 9368334c. and September at 9368134c, total at 936834c. 43, 400 bu No. 2 at 9368 534c; 5.00 bu No. 3 at 9368 534c; 5.00 bu No. 3 at 9368 534c; 5.00 bu No. 2 at 9368 534c; 5.00 bu No. 2 at 9368 534c; 5.00 bu No. 3 at 8646887c; and 2,000 bu by sample at 9568 756c. Total 52, 500 bu.

Trom the latest price of Sagnday. Liverpool was quoted a shade dearer, and New York outer, but our receipts were so very large as to lead some to expect a big break in addition to the one of last week. That decine, however, had given a good proft to many of the shorts, and the fact of cool weather induced them to fift, lest the market should advance owing to an early frost. The strength was most decided during the last half hour of the session. Seller September opened at 3596c. Seller the month ranged at 374cc arily to 375cc at the close. Cash No. 2 and high mixed closed at 395cc. Seller the month ranged at 375cc. Spot sales were reported of 294, 400 bu No. 2 and high mixed at 375cc. Spot sales were reported of 294, 400 bu No. 2 and high mixed at 375cc. Spot sales were reported of 294, 400 bu No. 2 and high mixed at 375cc free on board cars. Total, 350, 000 bu.

OA 18 - Were fairly active and a shade firmer. In sympaths

and high mixed at 37%607%c: 44,800 bu rejected at 35 62334c; 8,800 bu by sample at 34687%c on track; and 2.0 to bu do at 386839c free on board cars. Total, 350,000 bu, on do at 386839c free on board cars. Total, 350,000 bu.

O A IS—Were fairly active and a shade firmer, in sympathy with corn. The receipts were heavy, 229 cars being inspected and the construction of the state of the sample of

Wheat was larrly active after the call and stronger, selling at 394663046 for September and crosting at the outside. October ranged at 394665000, core was stronger selling at a 34466586, and closing at the inside. October as quiet at 3946 aeliers.

Baitdiore & Ohio, \$4,256,475; Minonk, \$3.50; Wilmirgiton, \$8.00; Gartanerrie, \$4.75; Indian block, \$4.50.
Fishl—A fair seasonable business was doing at unchanged prices, stocks are improving, but most kinds of abs are still in rather right supply. We again quote as follows: No. I whitehab, per 5-bri, \$2.563, 50; family whitehap, \$1,754,80; trout, \$2.363,00; mackerel, No. I hay, \$8,0008,50; No. 2 shore, \$4.75,80,80; no. 2 shore, \$4.75,80; \$4.00; \$4.50; \$5.00; \$

Sec. Coffee remained arrong, as previously quoted. Rice, strups, molasses, and, in fact, all articles in the list, were fairly firm. Trade is/good, and steadily improving. Carolina, 75@85/c; Louisiana, 75@85/c; Rancon, 85-67/c; Copfes — Mendaling, Java, 23@30c; O. G. Java, 25@27c; choice to fancy Rio. 16@185/c; good to prime, 178/@185/c; common to fair, 155/@165/c; roasting, 145/e165. (415). 800 a.m. – Patent cut loaf, 104,681054c; crushed, 105,66 1056c; granulated, 95,66 loc; powdered, 105,661054c; A. standard, 95,66955c; cv. No. 2, 95,66955c; cv. rat. C, 95,66 85,60; C No. 1, 85,66856c; C No. 2, 85,66855c; rellow, 75,6 standard, byensylvit in Signification of the Signif

nia silver drips, 52955c; good sugar-house sirup, 349 40c; satra do, 42945c. New Orleans moiasses, choice new, 48950c; do prime, 44948c; good. 356,38c; common, 29639c; common moiasses, 386,38c; black strap, 29629c.
Spriges—Allspice, 186184c; cloves, 40645c; casela, 28622c; pepper, 154,648c; natmegs, No. 1, 508605c; Calcutta ginger, 836c; natmegs, No. 1, 508605c; Calcutta ginger, save, and the same series request. The receipts are light, except of lose hay, which is furnished the city by the neighboring farmers. Well cured new hay brings about the same as old. We quote: No. 1 timothy, 88,50; No. 2 do, 37,5096.00; mixed do. 85,50957.00; upland prairie, 85,50957.00; and No. 1, 86,00.
HIDES—Were in good demand and steady. The receipts were small, but are expected to increase now that cost weather is at hand. Quotations: Cured hides, 8c; do heavy, 726c; do damaged, 63cc; caif, loc; deacons, 40645c; dry fint, 145,6615s; dry-salted, 116 12c; city butchers', 63c; cows, 63c; steers, 73c.
OILS—Carbon is meeting with an increasing demand, and is irm. Linseed and turpentine show a slight advancing tendency. Other olis were steady. There was a satisfactorily active movement at the following quotations: Carbon, 110 deg. test, 113cc; carbon, illinost, 150c; Michael, 150c; Sprim, \$1.30; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, 906985c; do extra, 80c; do No. 1, 85c; bank oil, 45c; straits, 48c; miners' oil, 55c; turpentine, \$2c; naphtha, deoderized, 83c; not, 150c; carbon, 110c; deoderized, 25c; natural, 30 deg. 30c; reduced. 25 deg., 200425c.
POULTER—Was quiet and unchanged. The receipts were small, the old stock on hand light, and former prices were asked and usually obtained. Ducks were ontoted \$2.50, turpentine, \$2c; and chickens at \$2.00.

prices were asked and usually obtained. Ducks were quoted at \$2.50, turkeys at 7c, and chickens at \$2.00 (83.00). POTATOES—Were steady at \$1.3561.50 per bri. The offerings were only fair. The potatoes grown in the surrounding country are rather small, and many buyers prefer the larger Southern stock.

SEEDS—Timothy was in moderate demand and easier under fair offerings. A good deal of dirly seed is coming in which is taken by the dealers and cleaned. Prime light in the state of the stock of the

finest. 58:60c; choice, 65470c; choicest, 75:680c; fancy. 90:681.00.

IMPRIAL -Common. 23:29c; good do. 30:635c; medium, 35:638c; good do. 40:648c; fine, 45:648c; finest, 50:655c; choice, 60:685c; choicest, 68:673c.

Young Hyso -Common, 21:625c; good do. 28:632c; medium. 35:638c; good do. 40:648c; fine, 45:648c; finest, 50:655c; choice, 90:685c; choicest, 80:655c.

Japan-Common. 20:628; good common, 28:632c; medium, 28:45c; finest, 50:655c; choicest, 55:63c; choicest, 48:650c; choicest, 55:63c; choicest, 48:650c; choicest, 55:63c; choicest, 48:650c; choicest, 50:655c; choicest, 55:63c; choicest, 50:655c; finest, 50:653c; finest, 50:653c; choicest, 50:655c; finest, 50:653c; finest, 50:653c; finest, 50:653c; finest, 50:653c; finest, 50:653c; finest, 50:653c; choicest, 60:670c.

WOOD-Remains steady at previous quotations, or at 85.50:86.00 for neech, and 86.00:66.50 for maple, delivered. livered. WHISKY—Was in good demand and firm at the re-cent advance. Sales were reported of 200 brls on the basis of \$1.07 per galion tor raw. New York was quoted at \$1.00\footnote{50}, Cincinnati at \$1.08, and Peorla at \$1.06.

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE—Received, during Sunday and Monday, 5,400 head; same time last week, 5,281 head. The receipts, as is seen, were exceptionally liberal for the first day of the week, and, as the supply consisted for the most part of Western cattle and through Texans, the market for those descriptions received a serious set-back, prices deciling anywhere from 15625c. The depression in the above grades, coupled with the fact that New York was quoted a 1/c lower, weakened the market for good to choice grades of shipping cattle, but the small supply of that class served to prevent any material shrinkage in values, the reported sales not indicating any quotable change from last week. Common cating any quotable chance from last week. Common cows and mixed lots of butchers' stuff were "off" in common with Texas cattle, with which they come in direct competition. Exporters were in search of extra beeves at \$5.0065.50. None of the offerings, however, were good enough to command the latter figure. They look between 200 and 300 head at \$5.00@5.15, for averages of from 1,390 to 1,540 lbs. Sales of fair to choice shipping steers weighing from 1,100 to 1,400 lbs were effected at \$3.75@4.85, and of native Colorados at \$3.50 64.25. Colorado-Texas sold at \$3.00@3.50, and Texas through cattle at \$2.60@3.15. Of the descriptions last mentioned, Gregory, Coolev & Co. sold between 1,300 mentioned, Gregory, Cooley & Co. sold between 1,300 and 1,400 head at \$2.75@3.25. The market closed

weak.
QUOTATIONS.
Extra Beeyes—Graded steers, weighing 1, 400
lbs and spwards.
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1, 250 to 1, 450 lbs.
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weigh in 1, 50 to 1, 300 lbs.
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1, 50 to 1, 200 lbs.
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows, for city slaught weighing 800 to 1, 000 lbs.
Steel State—Common cattle, weighing 700 of 1, 000 lbs.

Other Steel Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 of 1, 000 lbs. olbs.

—Light and thin cows, helfers, stags, and scalawag steers. exas—Through cattle..... eals—Per 100 lbs (natives).

38 Col-Tex. 185 3.25
HOGS—Received during Sunday and Monday. 7, 500 ead: same time has: week, 12, 552 head. Although the supply was unusually light the number did not sail reative short of the domand, and sellers were unable to more than maintain the slight savauce of saturday, sles making at \$4,0064.25 for common to prine light elights, and at \$3,904.75, for poor to extra heavy helatter price was paid in a few instances for assorted thindelphia hogs. Scips soid at \$3,0093.50. The

55...271 4.45 41. He3 4 10 27 ...131 5.40 55...20 4 20 Hs. 273 4 10 31...135 3.13 45 160 4.00 Hs. 275 4.10 31...135 3.13 45 160 4.00 Hs. 275 4.10 31...135 3.13 45 160 4.00 Hs. 275 4.00 Hs

per 100 be for fair State hogs, with three car-loads at ST. LOUIS. ST. LOUIS, Aug. 26.—CAPILE—Bulk of receipts grass natives and Tesans, with a good demand for the latter at rather better prices: fair demand for shipping grades; aupply very light; fair to good grass native steers, \$3.4064.00; fair to choice cows sub heiters, \$2.2083.50; fair to choice through Texas steers, \$2.5083.50; fair to choice through Texas steers, \$2.5084.50; fair to choice through Texas steers, \$2.5083.50; fair to ch

82. 7063. 50: fair to choice through Texas steers. \$2.60
83. 40: cows. \$2.5062.80: Colorado steers. \$5.7564. 53;
receipts. 1.6. \$2.5062.80: Colorado steers. \$5.7564. 53;
receipts. 1.6. \$2.5062.80: Colorado steers. \$5.7564. 53;
receipts. 1.6. \$2.5062.80: A.5. \$6.603. \$0: forkers and Baitimores. \$5.9064. \$2.5063. \$0: forkers and Baitimores. \$5.9064. \$2.5063. \$0: receipts. \$1.00.

Surap-in fair demand; fair to good. \$2.7063. \$0;
choice to fancy. \$5.2563. \$0: export grades would
bring \$5.75: all receipts. \$00.

EAST LIBERTY.

Ang. \$2. \$-CATTE. Receipts since
Friday. \$2.512 head of through and \$2.40 local stock;
total for the week excident that day. \$407 and \$2.40
local. against \$4.57 through and \$3.74 local last week;
supply lighter than last week by 160 head of yard-stock,
and not much business doing; only 12 loads bring soid;
prices unchanged from last week \$closing figures; canto: form reliable quotations.

Hoos-Receipts. \$4.45; total for the week, 13.600,
against 15.015 last week; grassers. \$3.5028.90; York\$6.8. \$0, against 12,500 last week; all sold; market brisk;
\$6.60, against 12,500 last week; all sold; market brisk;
\$6.8. \$0, against 28. \$-Corrox-Market fairly active

BALTIMORE, Aug. 28. COTTON—Market fairly active and is better, quality considered very best, 5654cc; first quality, 48,25c; medium, 38,645cc; ordinary, Ja 55cc; most sales were at 4,645c; receibts, 3,110; alea,

active market.

BUFFALO, Aug. 26.—CATLE—Receipts, 1.530; consigned through, 121 cars; market not established.

SHREF AND LAMBS—Receipts, 2,600; consigned through, 14 cars; moderately active unchanged on sheep: lambs \$6 higher; Western sheep, fair to good. 1664bgc. Hogs-Receipts, 3,375; active and higher for good grades: Yorkers, \$4,20264.40; heavy, \$4,50264.75. CINCINNATI, Aug. 26.—Hous—Active. firm, and higher on good stock; common. \$2.75@3.75; light. 83 **684.20; packing. \$4.1086.40; butchers'. \$4.40@ 1.50; receipts, 600; shipments, 335.

LUMBER. The wholesaic lumber market was dull and easy.

About 20 cargoes were offered, and less than half
of these were sold. Plees stuff was steady at \$7.50@
\$.00, the outside for choice Manistee or Ludington.
Common inch was slow at \$8.25@3.00, and medium do
at \$8.00@11.00. Lath were quoted at \$1.25. and at \$9.50@11.00. Lath were quoted at \$1.25, and shingles at \$1.75@62.10. Sales: Cargo schr Winnie Wing, from Ludington, 210 mf t plece stuff at \$8.05; cargo schr I. N. Foster, from Alpena, 325 m ft milliun boards at \$11.50 straight. un boards at \$11.50 straight.

At the yards business is improving daily, and the list prices are generally adhered to in fill

large orders.

First and second clear, 134 and 2 inch. \$32,00-833,50
Third clear, 144 to 2 lnch. 28,00-830,00
Third clear, 146 to 2 lnch. 28,00-830,00
Third clear, 196. 66,00-86,10
First and elear dressed siding. 16,00-814,50
First common dressed siding. 14,00-814,50
Flooring, first common, dressed. 25,00
Flooring, first common, dressed. 21,00-822,00
Flooring, third common, dressed. 36,00-816,50
Box boards, A, 13 inches and upwards. 31,00-833,00
Box boards, B, 13 inches and upwards. 26,00-82,50,00
Box boards, B, 13 inches and upwards. 26,00-82,50,00
Box boards, 10 to 12 inch. 28,00-82,80,00
B stock boards, 10 to 12 inch. 15,00-828,00
C stock boards, 10 to 12 inch. 15,00-814,00
D or common stock boards. 13,50-814,00
Fencing, No. 1,16 ft. 10,50-6811,50

s, rough and select......s, select, dressed, and headed... ingles, "A" standard to extra dry.... ingles, standard green oxtra dry....

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES.

Trade:
Liverpool, Aug. 28.—Prime mess pork—Eastern,
55s; Western, 40s. Bacon—Cumberlands, 32s; short
rlbs, 32s 6d; long clear, 33s 6d; short clear, 35s 6d;
shoulders, 20s 6d. Hams, 54s. Lard, 38s 6d. Prime
mess beef, 73s; India mess beef, 82s; extra India mess,
89s. Cheese, 44s. Tallow, 37s 6d.
London, Aug. 26.—Liverpool.—Wheat quiet. Corn
steady. Mark Lanz—Wheat firmer and held higher.
Carpons of coast—Wheat firmer held, fair source, and Sceady. MARK LANK—Wheat firmly held; fair average red winter, new, 46s. Corn a shade dearer. Cargoes on passage—Wheat steady. Corn firm. Country markets for wheat-English a shade easier: French generally dearer. Arrivals off coast for orders—Wheat small. Weather is England uncertified. Weather in England unsettled.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 26-11:30 a. m. -FLOUR-No. 1, 24s; INVERTOGI, AUG. 29-11:30 E. III. -FLOUR-NO. 1, 248; NO. 2, 218.
GBAIN-Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 98 4d; No. 2, 98 2d; spring, No. 1, 98 6d; No. 2, 98; white, No. 1, 108 6d; No. 2, 108 2d; No. New, No. 1, 238 9d; No. 2, 238 9d.

Provisions—Pork, 49s. Lard, 388 6d.

Liverpool, Aug. 26.—Cottox—Firm; 6 11-1626

13-16d; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export,

000: American, 8,000. CLOVER SEED-American, 33@40s.
PROVISIONE-Beef-Prime mess, 73s. Lard-Amerian, 38s 9d. REFINED PETROLEUM-98 8d.

RESIN-48 9d.

SPIRITS OF TUBPENTINE-23a.

ANTWEEP, Aug. 26. -PETBOLEUM-268 6d.

AMERICAN CITIES.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

New York. Aug. 28.—Grain—Brisk business in winwheat under generally liberal and urgent offerings; prices declined 14@114c per bu. closing as a rule weak: cable advices of steadler markets; spring extremely dull: buyers and sellers far apart in views; closing quotations for No. 2. Northwestern spring. August option. at \$1,1004.16; September, \$1.05@1.15; and October, \$1.05@1.12. Corn fairly active, opening rather weaker, but leaving off somewhat ateadler; mixed Western angraded, 44@49c; yellow Western, 51@52c. Bye lower and offered more freely, with moderate inquiry. chiefly for shipment: 18.000 bu No. 2 Western in lots, 60@52c, chiefly at 62c. Qats moderately inquired for; bidding; reported ruling lower, but holders unwilling to make concessions; market closing tamely; white Western, 21,300 bu at 29@30%c; mixed Western, 7,700 bu at 29%16@33%c; No. 2 Chicago quoted at 33@33%c; No. 2 Milwankee at 35%c. Aggregate of grain in store, 3,535, 759 bu, against 2,251,142 bu Aug. 27, 1877. Provisions—Much livelier business in mess pork for early delivery at somewhat firmer prices; prime mess and extra prime nominal; for forward delivery, Western mess more sought: August option nominal; September, \$10.05; October, \$10.15; November, \$10.100 10.25; December nominal. Bacon lightly dealt in, and quoted rather weak in price; Western long clear quoted at 61%c. Western steam lard in better request for early delivery at about previous prices: sales of 710 tcs new at \$7.47%67.50; for forward delivery, moderately active; August option nominal; September, \$7.40 asked; October, \$7.42%c.745; November nominal. December, \$7.35; seller the year nominal. Refined lard quiet. TALLOW—Quiet: prime to choice city quoted at 80.03%@7.00.

Sugar-Raw in fair request; quoted firm at 71%c for fair and 73%c for refining; Cuba muscovado, refined in rather better demand; cut lonf quoted at 63%c: crushed, 63%c.

fair and 716c for refining; Cuba muscovado, refined i rather better demand; cut loaf quoted at 634c; crushed 9%c. Whisky-Sold to the extent of 100 bris at \$1.12,

rather better defmand; cut loaf quoted at 6%c; crushed, 9%c.

Whisky—Sold to the extent of 100 brls at \$1.12, showing a slight improvement.

Francistrs—Active movement in grain line, largely in charter contracts for French ports at generally firm rates, though the quotation for Liverpool by steam was a trifide weaker. For Liverpool, engagements included by steam 400 brls flour at 28 od; 68,000 bu corn at 7%d per 60 bs; 5.000 pkg butter in refrigerator at 100s.

To the Western Associated Press.

New York. Aug. 28,—Cotton—Quiet; 12 1-16g 125-16c; futures quiet; sales 28,000 bales; August. 12.01c; September, 11.67c; October, 11.38c; November, 11.19c; December, 11.18c; January, 11.14c.

FLOUR—in fair demand; receipts, 21,000 brls; super State, \$3.3964.09; common to good extra, \$4.0564.30; good to choice, \$4.356 5.75; white wheat extra, \$5.5068.50; extra Onlo, \$4.00 68.5, 75; St. Louis, \$4.0667.00; Minnesota patent process, \$6.2568.50.

Grain—Wieat active, but a shade lower; receipts, 531,600; ungraded red, \$1.608,108; No. 2 do, \$1.07560; 1.08c, \$1.08c, \$1.08

Baltinons. Aug. 28.—Flours—Steady and firm; Howard street and Western superfine, \$2.008.00; estra, \$3.204.25; family, \$4.76.65.25.
Grany—Wheat—Western lower and fairly active; No. 2 Penagyvania red, \$1.084; No. 2 Western wintered, spot, August, and September, \$1.08461.086; tocoer, \$1.08461.086; Corn.—Western quiet; Western mixed, spot and August, 506.006; September, 506.506; October, 519c. Outs steady, firm, and fairly active; Western white, 276.20c; mixed, 25.28c; Penasylvania, 256.28c. Rys sizedy at 505.54c.
HAY—A shade sirmer; Maryland and Pennaylvania prime at \$11.0081.00.01.
Provisions—Quiet. Pork, \$11.20. Bulk meas—Loose shoulders, 59c; clear rib sides, 69c; packed, 69c; 68c; packed, 69c; far, 15.66.8c.
RUTTEK—Cholce Western, 156.18c.
Pyrsolky—Steady; refined, 109c; erude, 7768c.

660-4c. Hacon-shoulders, e-qc; cless rio sides, rqHams, 1256-134c. Lard-Reinied, 846.
RCFTEXE-Choice Western, 1564-16.
RCFTEXE-Choice Western, 1564-16.
RCFTEXE-Choice Western, 1564-16.
RCFTEXE-Choice Western, 1564-16.
WESTERN-TO-THE SIL CONSTRUCTION OF THE SIL CONSTRU

SHIPMENTS-Wheat. 225,000 bu; corn, 53,000 bu; cata

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 28. -COTTON-Quiet but firm

LINEERD OIL—534655C.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 26.—COTTON—Firm and unchanged; slow; middling, 1134c.
FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat active but lower; No. 2 red fail. 871/4
6880c cash: 873/6 August; 884/6875/48 September; 105/86986.
6806/66, closing 803/66, October; No. 3 red fail. 835/66986.
6806/66, closing 803/66, October; No. 3 red fail. 835/66986.
6806/66, closing 803/66, October, Unit enable; No. 2;
6806/68-122 October. Rve dni; 473/66 bid.
WHISKY—Steady at \$1.07.
PROVISIONS—POTK quiet and unchanged; \$10.874/6.
Lard quiet; \$7.50, to arrive. Bulk means dull and nominal; lower; \$8.75. \$5.75, \$5.879, and \$7.0067.15.
Hams—Sugar cured, 123/6615c.
RROEIFTS—Flour, 9.000 bris; wheat, 135,000 bu; corn, 28,000 bu; oats, 21,000 bu; rye, 3,000 bu; carley, 7.000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NE ull. 130-134c. Western rectified, \$1.0761.08. Whinky - Steady: Western rectified, \$1.0761.08. Whinky - Sugar - Good common. 74c: good fail to fully fair, 756-86c: princ, 55c: yellow clarified, begody. Molasses dull aid nominal. Rice quiet; 55

BRAN-Strong and higher at 80c.

984994C. Monases dell and nominal. Rice quiet; 579

80362.

BRAN-Strong and higher at 80c.

PHILADELPHIA.

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BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 26.—FLOUR—Quiet; common extras, \$4.25-94.75; Wisconsin extras, \$4.30-95.50; Minnesota do, \$5.00g6.30; Niconsin extras, \$4.30-95.50; Minnesota do, \$5.00g6.30; Niconsin and Minnesota scarce at \$7.00-90.00.

Garin—Corn firm inixed and yellow, \$44-90-90; extra yellow, \$00-90-90; minixed and yellow, \$44-90-90; extra yellow, \$00-90-90; mixed and yellow, \$44-90-90; extra yellow, \$00-90-90; mixed and yellow, \$44-90-90; extra yellow, \$00-90-90; mixed marked mixed and yellow, \$44-90-90; extra yellow, \$50-90; mixed marked mixed wheat, \$8,000 bu. Shipment—Flour, \$75-91-9; wheat, \$8,000 bu. Shipment—Flour, \$75-91-9; wheat, \$8,000 bu. Buffalo, Buffalo, \$75-91-9; wheat, \$8,000 bu. Buffalo, Buffalo, \$75-91-9; wheat, \$8,000 bu. Shipment—Flour, \$75-91-9; wheat \$1.09 Corn dull; No. 2 mixed Western, \$44-90; Kansas, \$50. Oats neglected.

Canal Freights—Unsettled; wheat \$40-9; corn \$40-9; coats \$40-9; to New York.

Istinoit, Mich., Aug. 26.—Flour—Steady at \$4.75-95.00.

Grain—Wheat steady; extra \$1.084; August,

5.10.

Grain—Wheat steady; extra. \$1.084; August, \$1.08; No. 1 white, \$1.074; August, \$1.07%; September, \$1.075; amber, 97c. Receipts, 112,041 Bu; shipments, 100,272 Du. OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Aug. 28.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; amber Illinois, \$1.0081.08; red State, \$1.0081.04. Corn nominally unchanged; No. 2 Toledo, 49c; rejected, 48c. Oats quiet.

PRORIA, Aug. 28.—Highwinks—Steady; sales of 100 bris at \$1.06. COTTON.

COTTON.

Galveston, Aug. 28.—Cotron—Easy: middling.
1134c: low middling, 104c; good ordinary, 104c; net receipts, 45 bales: stock, 1,670.

Mobiles, Aug. 28.—Cotron—Steady; middling, 1134c; low middling, 104c; good ordinary. 104c; net receipts, 113 bales; sales, 200; stock, 835.

Charleston, Aug. 26.—Cotron—Steady; middling, 114c; low middling, 114c; good ordinary, 104c; net receipts, 236 bales; sales, 75; stock, 649; exports coastwise, 127.

Savannau, Aug. 26.—Cotron—Quiet and frm: good SAVANNAH, Aug. 26.—COTTON—Quiet and firm: good demand; middling, 11 5-16c; low middling. 11 1-18c; good ordinary, 10 1-16c; net receipts. 706 bales; sales, 200; stock, 1,319; exports coastwise, 827.

CLEVELAND. O., Aug. 28.—PETROLEUM-Market steady; standard white (110 test), 9c. OIL CITY, Aug. 28.—PETROLEUM-Market opened quiet and steady; sales, 99%; advanced to \$1.00; de-clined to 98%; closing, 99%; bid; shipment, 64,006 averaging, 46,000; transactions, 160,000. Pittshure, Aug. 26.—Petroleun—Crude easier at \$1.18% at Parker's; redned, 10% 10%, Philadelphi

PETROLEUM.

DRY GOODS. Dit's GOODS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—Business moderate with package houses: the Jobbing trade improves slowly; cotton goods in moderate request and firmer; prints doing fairly; bourette ginghams active; worsted dress goods in fair request and firm; men's wear woolens duil, but cloakings and finneis in steady demand.

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, Aug. 26.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Quiet and steady; 28Mc. Alexander Hamilton and the Hurricane.

In this time of terrible tornadoes, it is interesting to recall the historical incident that Al exander Hamilton was actually "made" by a burricane. He was by birth a West-Indian, and when he was a lad of 45, while he was a clerk when he was a lad of 15, while he was a clerk in the counting-house of a Santa Cruz merchant, he wrote a description of a hurricane by which St. Christopher's was visited in August, 1772. "This description," save the biographer of Hamilton in the American Cyclopædia, "published in a newspaper of that island, attracted so much attention as to induce his friends to comply with his wish for a better education than could be had at home, and to send him to New York for that purpose." He was sent; and, after a brief schooling at Elizabethtown, N. J., entered King's, now Columbia College, in New York, and in time became an American critzen of note. Thus the mere accident of a hurricane down in the West Indies shaped his whole career. Shakspeare says something concerning a "tide" in the affairs of men, that, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune, but Hamilton is probably the only man who was ever fairly blown into celebrity on a gale of wind.

Bismarck's Morning-Walk. Rejected. 11.223
Special bin. 22.152
Total. 34,905
Winner 40.702
Total. 404.703
No. 2. 80.780
Total. 404.703
No. 2. 80.780
No. 2. 415.641
No. 3. 33,893
Rejected. 2. 478 No. 1. 80,780
Special bin. 22.532
No. 2. 278
No. 1. 38,293
Rejected. 2. 478
No. 1. 38,293
Special bin. 22.533
No. 2. 278
No. 1. 38,293
MILWAUKER, Aug. 26.—Flour-Quiet and unchanged.
MIL

RAJERGAD TIME TABLE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAIN

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY, ricket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) assign the depots.

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, heter care and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving at 10-31 a. west of Chicago, the train leaving a total care wast of Chicago, do Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sta. 6—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sta.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILED AN

Mendota & Galesburg Express	7:25 a.m.	7:30 s.c.
Ottawa & Streator Express	7:55 a.m.	7:30 s.c.
Rockford & Freeport Express	10:90 a.m.	3:20 s.c.
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	10:90 a.m.	3:20 s.c.
Pacific Fast Express	10:90 a.m.	3:20 s.c.
Kanssa & Colorado Express	10:30 a.m.	3:40 s.c.
Cowner's Grove Accom dati'n	1:0 a.m.	2:05 a.c.
Cowner's Grove Accom dati'n	1:0 a.m.	2:05 a.c.
Colorado Express	10:30 a.m.	3:40 s.c.
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CHICAGO. ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND CRICIAL KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES Union Jepot. West Side, near Madison-st. bridge Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office. 122 Kandolibas.

Ransas City & Denver Fast Ex * 12:30 p. m. * 3:35a St. Louis, Springfield & fexas * 9:00 s. m. * 7:55; Mobile & New Oricans Ex * 9:00 s. m. * 7:55; St. Louis, Springfield & Texas \$ 9:00 s. m. * 7:55; Mobile & Review & Fast Ex ... * 9:00 s. m. * 7:00 s. m. * 3:35a & Keokug & Express . 9:00 s. m. * 7:00 s. m. * 3:25a Streator. Lacou, Wash ton Kx * 12:33 B. m. * 3:25a Streator. Lacou, Wash ton Kx * 12:33 B. m. * 3:25a Streator. Lacou, Wash ton Kx * 12:33 B. m. * 3:25a Streator. Lacou, Wash ton Kx * 12:33 B. m. * 3:25a Streator. Lacou, Wash ton Kx * 12:33 B. m. * 3:25a Streator. Lacou, Wash ton Kx * 12:33 B. m. * 3:25a Streator. Lacou, Wash ton Kx * 12:33 B. m. * 3:25a Streator. Lacou, Wash ton Kx * 12:33 B. m. * 3:25a Streator. Lacou, Wash ton Kx * 12:30 B. m

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Tike Office, 83 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman Ross, and at depot.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL BAILROAD

Leave. | Arrive.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

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epot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Tie 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pa Leave. RALTIMORE & OHIO.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Marroe-st. Ticket offices: 83 Clark st., Palmer Hear, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

Leave. Arrive.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERE Leave. | Arrive.

PITTISBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS & & Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.

Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sta. Was Side

Depot Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville. Columnous & East
Day Express. Sido m. \$100. m.

Nigot Express. Sido m. \$100. m.

Nigot Express. Sido m. \$100. m.

Express \$ 5:00 p. m * 3 7:00 a. a. CHICAGO, BOCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILEOAD Depot, corner of Van Burea and Sherman-sts. House Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

All meals on the Omaha Express are served in dining cars, at 75 cents each. CHICAGO & BASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD

Ticket Offices: 77 Clark et., 125 Dearborn-st, and Depot corner Ciluton and Carroll-sts.

Leave. Arrive. Day Ma ... 9:00 agm. 4:20 p.m. Nashvil k er dFlorida Express 5 7:30 p.m. 4 7:15 a.m.

Docks foot of Michigan-av. "Sundays exe

MISCELLANEOUS. Dr. JAMES, PRIVATE DISPENSARY. 204 Washington St., Chicago, III.

It is well known Dr. James for the past 20 years has riced at the least of the profession in the treatment of all species and circumst diseases that require immediate attaining. A continue of the million, explaining who should marry I may be a larger to the million, explaining who should marry I may be able to exist so prepay postage. Call or write mether, a men has 10 room and pariors, one pastent store that the manufacture of DR. CLARKE.

Established 1851. If in trouble in any CHRONIC of delicate case, consult the celebrated Dr. Clarke. Skill and experience are important. Send two stamps for his celebrated work on nervous disease Address P. D. CLARKE, M. D., 186 South Clark St., Chicago. MATHEY with great success by the physicians of Paris, New York, and London, and success of all discountry of the physicians of Paris, New York, and Longon of all discountry of the CAYLUS prompt cure of all discountry of the CAYLUS prompt cure of the CA com or of the common of the co NO CURE! Dr. Kean,

Consult personally or by mail. free of charge, on chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Or. J. Kean is the chronic of the chronic or the chr PRESCRIPTION FREE For the speedy cure of Nervous Debility, we energy, etc., and the whole train of gloomy at ania. Any druggist has the ingredients. Asiros JACOHES & CO., 130 West Sixth-st., Cincinnet, C.

INVESTIGATION

Charges Against Office York Alms-He

A Queer Way of Shoving of Th on Chicago.

In a large brick building at dana are ue and Thirty first a name upon the outside, but kni-ing Woman's Refuge," there ing Woman's Refuge," there so yourstag a young woman years, below the medium hi moderately attractive in a bears the name of Lucy home is in Suffolk County Her father resides in Riverhead with her step-mott mouths previous to Lucy's dep folk County she was an inmate Alms-House, whither she says own accord, having had trouble and not being able to get o and not being able to get o mother. Perhaps Lucy was le-no doubt she his trouble—no de scem the ward girl. At the age of 1 mother, and the name of he not willing to confess eve made confessions in a made confessions infinitely mo herself to the kind ladies who her since she arrived in this lion was made known. If hertion was made kucwn. If here poor flouse and Jusane Asylus about to furnish an unpleasant THR GIRL LUC THR GIRL LUC presented herself at the Home Christian Association. No. 751 several days acc., at the instantion took an interest in her catifuts and forign. She was examination, when it was foul not a fit subject to be received intion, as it harbors no wome their respectability. But she forth significant upon a cold world charitable ladies was appropried was conducted for woman's Refuge, where a This tive resterday heard from here westerday heard from here seed temper of repeated by

woman's Refuge, where a Tive vesterday heard from I which had been of treesated factors. It was in substance Four weeks ago next Wed she could recolled exterior the stephen intendent, and John Loud faphank Ains House, arwith five young girls. They Downs, Margie O'N. Ellen Seeley, and Anna Glewas a mere child, not more to fage. All were, or ha Four of them went to the Apurpose of lying in and hidin Four of them went to the Apurpose of lying in and hidn
the world. None of them we
respectable girls.
It was stated to these your
and Williams that the SuperHouse had objected to the,
allowed to remain in the inst
were able to gain their livelife. were able to gain their liveli exertions, and the two men-escort them to Omans, when be found for them. the party proceeded directiv to where the Committee of Invitat Louden registered their though the reporter falled last registration whatever of Smith. John Carson, Helen & Waters, of New York, and & Glennan, and Lucy D. Overton. On the first night of their to the girl's statement, willist followed the example of his at feel of the girl's statement, willist followed the example of his at feel of the girl's statement, willist followed the example of his at feel on new state of affair occupied the same relations long before in the Yaphank As any that places were found for four of the girls. They so the proprietors of the Gault at and worked upon their sympexient that they deemed a work of charity by emices of the outcasts as wigitis. Two were located at the Gault. They remains girls. Two were located at at the Gault. They remain at the Gault. They remain days in their situations, being incompetent and unwilling to sequent whereabouts have no nitely learned.

Lucy thinks that her alle mained with her until the fe and then left her, telling her to Omaha, and would call return. She has not seen his

to Omaha, and would call return. She has not seen his not conduct herself well williams, she says, left her money to pay her expense boarded. One night a stratto come from her room at to come from her room at to come from her room at to come from her room at the following day she her quarters to some other over to the St. Charles Ho mained until she was taked heretofore-mentioned charita. Lucy does not appear its sorry for her past, and auxion ment in the future, although desire to obtain a situation we tain berself respectably, there is a certain insincerity asys she does not want to go She left there about six moshe quarreled with her parentell why. She went to the she "wanted to." Her Nathaniel Downs, and he is kind of a craft on the has a grandfather living at Austin Downs, who is a lawy the Woman's Christian Asseletter from him yesterday in parts. Austin Downs, who is a lawy the Woman's Christian Asseletter from him yesterday in mication. This letter shows gentleman of clucation, and dies to look after his grandcan make the proper invest sixted by several prominent p who are determined to un who are determined to un who are determined to un willaintes practiced in the Ya and Insane Asylum.

THE INVESTIGATING COM has found out that William the coupons from the girls here to Omaha, and sold the ladies visited Mrs. Nettic sort of intelligence office for Relief and Aid Society's street, whom they had hear of the whereabouts of the oreferred the ladies to her hulledy refused to give them sired, if e said Louden had \$50 to take the girls but he had refused, say came to him in the would take themain. He aff to the Revere House to legit, he said, was a mem though she was afterward to West Van Buren street. He his disposal, and the poor would be simply taker.

West Van Buren street. He his disposal, and the poor would be amply taken care of him that it was evident he we lanthropic work, and asked I money to carry it on. He re on God's National Bank."

ACCORDING TO LUC the rottenness of the Yan cools anything ever before tendent, keeper, and atte female, mis hediscriminatel House and Insane Asylum.

female, mis hedscriminatel blouss and lissane Asylum.
tery is the rule, not the exticed openly and without keepers and inmates are pasaid to be the possessor of a
dren, and Williams has a faresides at the institution; the
cour mites away, and drives a
beard that the ladies of Cinferretout his altered in a lo
County, eulogizing the g
philauthropic Louden and
prassworthy attempts to en philauthropic Louden and braiseworthy attempts to a the five lonely castaway in their management general a letter written by one of it sometant, which he answestyle. Lucy says that she sof mistress to Williams a mained in the alms-tones occupied the same position two were allowed the free tions, and sometimes car cells of the insame patients.

The Powder-Explosion Some time since Capt J.

applis, inspired by an articl
the columns of the Plans
article to Gen. B. F. Butler, to the regard to the explication of the Fisher during the land capecially Gen. be regarded as an interest matter in the history of the

runs Pullman er any other form at a of Chicago. er of Wells and Kinzie-eta. er of Caual and Kinzie-eta.

burg Express. 7:25 a.m. 7:30 a.m. or Express. 7:35 a.m. 7:30 a.m. 5:20 a.m. e Dining-Cars and Pullman 16-wheel e run between Chicago and Omaha an

Leave. | Arrive, WAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.
orner Madison and Canal-sts. Tiskas
the Clark-st., opposite Sherman House,

Leave. | Arrive.

via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul are good either via Madison and Prairie Watertown. LaCrosse, and Winona. DIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
ake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.
se. 121 Randolph-st., near Clark. Leave. | Arrive.

Afrive.

4. 320a. m. 6:20 p. m.

4. 320a. m. 6:20 p. m.

5. 320a. m. 6:20 p. m.

6. 320a. m. night runs to Centralia only. AN CENTRAL RAILEDAD.

ake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st.
for Clark-st., southeast corner of Ran
acine Hotel, and at Paimer House.

Leave. Arrive.

7:00a. m. 7:40p. m. T. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. anal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, almer House, and Grand Pacine flotei. Leave. | Arrive.

ALTIMORE & OHIO. n Exposition Building, foot of Mon-Offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Depot (Exposition Building).

Leave. Arrive. 8:50a. m. \$ 5:40a. m. \$ 9:40p. m. 7:05p. m.

E & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN. 7:35 a. m. * 7:40 p. m. 8:00 a. m. * 7:40 p. m. 5:15 p. m. 8:00 a. m. 10:20 p. m. \$ 5:40 a. m. INCINNAT(& ST. LOUIS B. B. Air-Line and Kokomo Line.) Depart. | Arrive.

ANKAKEE LINE Depart. Arrive. mapolis & 9:40 a. m. 8:00 p. m. Express . . 8:00 p. m 7:00 a. m.

ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILEOAD an Burea and Sherman-sts. Ticket Clark-st., Sherman House. Leave. | Arrive. * 7:50 a.m. * 7:25 p. m. * Atch Ex * 10:30 a.m. * 3:40 p. m. * 5:00 p. m. * 10:20 a.m. * 10:00 p. m. * 6:15 a.m.

Omaha Express are served in dining STERN ILLINOIS RAILBOAD Danville Rouse." lark-st., 125 Dearborn-st, and Depot, Clinton and Carroli-sts.

Leave. Arrive.

9:00 a.m. 4:20 p. m.
da Express 5 7:30 p. m. 4 7:15 a. m. RICH'S STEAMERS.

higan-av. *Sundays exce CELLANEOUS. JAMES, TE DISPENSARY.

gton St., Chicago, III. James for the fast 19 years has stood at one in the treatment of all special and quite immediate attention. A heat for who should marry? Why not? Guly 16. Gull or wire; Dr. James has 50 years to every there are not another. Lother required to hours 5 a. M. to 7 ?. M., Sunday, 10-13. of age. CLARKE.

If in 'trouble in any CHRONIC of the celebrated Dr. Clarke. Skill important. Send two stamps for on nervous diseases. Address F. 186 South Clark-st., Chicago.

with great success by the physicians of Paris, New York, and Long VIUS persor to all prompt cure charges, relions CAPSULES Dr. Kean,

IPTION FREE. re of Nervous Debility, want of whole train of gloomy attends as the ingredients. Address De West Sixthest Cincinnati Onio INVESTIGATION NEEDED.

Charges Against Officers of a New York Alms-House.

occer Way of Shoving Of Their Dissolute Poor on Chicago.

In a large brick building at the corner of Inin a street and Thirty-first street, bearing no dina avenue and Thirty-first street, bearing no more non the outside, but known as the "Err-ler Woman's Refuge," there is temporarily les Woman's hetter. The composition of perhaps 31 perhaps 21 perha pead with her step-mother, but for five he previous to Lucy's departure from Suf-County she was an inmate of the Yaphank House, whither she says she went of her cord, having had trouble with her father ing able to get on with her stepnote-no doubt she was, for by her own ion it would seem that she was a waygirl. At the age of 17 she became a willing to confess even though she has deconfessions infinitely more humiliating to left to the kind ladies who have befriended er suce she arrived in this city and her condi-

ber size she arrived in this city and her conditox is made known. If her story be true, the
Por House and Insane Asylum at Yaphank is
short to fernish an unpleasant scandal.
THE GIRL LUCY
Cristian Association. No. 751 Wabash avenue,
served days are, at the House of the Woman's
Cristian Association. No. 751 Wabash avenue,
served days are, at the unstance of a gentleman
who took an interest in her case, she being desinut and forlorn. She was submitted to an
examination, when it was found that she was
not all subject to be received, into that institution, as it harbors no women who have lost
their respectability. But she was not pushed
for again upon a cold world. A committee
of desitable ladies, was appointed to Investigate, and, having investigated, the poor
fel was conducted to the Erring
Woman's Refuge, where a Tribuve representathe restarday heard from her own lips a tale
right had been oft repeated by her to be benelactors. It was in substance as follows:

Four weeks are next Wednesday, as near as
she cold revolted. Stephen P. Williams, Super
needent, and John Louden, Keeper of the
Taphank Ains House, arrived in Chicago
with five young girls. Their names were
lacy Downs, Margie O'Neil, Sarah Pickets,
Ellen Seeley, and Anna Glemnan. The latter
was a mere child, not more than 16 or 17 years
of age. All were, or had been, mothers
Four of them went to the Alms-House for the
purpose of lying in and hiding their shame from
the world. None of them were what is termed
respectable girls.

It was stated to these young girls by Louden

Her standard and the servers of the Alms-

the world. Note of them were what is termen respectable girls.

It was stated to those young girls by Louden and Williams that the Supervisors of the Alms-House had objected to fine, healthy girls being allowed to remain in the institution when they were able to gain their livelihood by their own tertions, and the two men had undertaken to secritions, and the two meta-secret them to Omaha, where positions would be found for them.

them to Omaha, where positions would be found for them.

Upon arriving

AT CHICAGO

the party proceeded directly to the Gault House, where the Committee of Investigation learned that Louden registered their names as follows, though the reporter failed last evening to find any registration whatever of them: "R. 8. Smith. John Carson, Helen Seeley, and Mary Waters, of New York, and Sarah Jones, Anna Glennan, and Lucy D. Overton, of New Jersey."

On the first night of their arrival, according to the girl's statement, Williams took possession of Lucy Downs as his mistress, and Louden followed the example of his superior with Margie O'Neil. According to Lucy, this was no new state of affairs, they having occupied the same relations with each other long before in the Yaphank Alma-House. Lucy any that places were found by the two men for four of the girls. They sought the wives of the propietors of the Gault and Revere Houses, and worked upon their sympathies to such an extent that they deemed themselves doing a work of charity by employing the services of the outcasts as waiters and scrubgins. Two were located at the Revere and two at the Gault. They remained but about two days in their situations, being found thoroughly hecompetent and unwilling to labor. Their subsequent whereabouts have not as yet been definitely learned.

Lucy thinks that her alleged paramour remained with her until the following Saturday, and then left her, telling her that he was going to Omaha, and would call and see her on his return. She has not seen him since. Lucy did not conduct herself well while at the Gault.

bot conduct berself well while at the Gault. Williams, she says, left her a small amount of money to pay her expenses, and she still-boarded. One night a strange man was seen to come from her room at an unseemly hour, and the following day she was told to remove her quarters to some other place. She went over to the St. Charles Hotel, where she remained until she was taken in charge by the heretofore-mentioned charitable ladies.

ber quarters to some other place. She went over to the St. Charles Hotel, where she remained until she was taken in charge by the heretofore-mentioued charitable ladies.

Luty does not appear like a penitent girl, torry for her past, and anxious to make atendant in the fature, attaough she signifies her fesire to obtain a situation where she can maintain berself respeciably. She says this, but there is a certain insincerity in her manner She says she does not want to go back to her home. She left there about six months ago bleanise she quarrield with her parents. She would not sill why. She went to the alms-house because she "wanted to." Her father's uame is Nathaniel Downs, and he is a Captain of some lind of a craft on the Sound. She also has a grandfather living at Riverhead named Austin Downs, who is a lawyer. The ladies of the Woman's Christian Association received a letter from him yesterday in reply to a communication. This letter shows the main to be a reuteman of education, and he desires the ladies to look after his granddaughter much be a reuteman of education, and he desires the ladies to look after his granddaughter much be a resulted by several prominent men of that county, who are determined to unearth the alleged rillainies practiced in the Yaphank Poor-riouse and Issue Asylum.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE HERE has found out that Williams and Louden cut the coupons from the grirs' tickets, good from here to Omaha, and sold them in this city. The ladies visited Mrs. Nettic Rood, who keeps a sort of infelligence office for women under the Relief and Aid Society's rooms on LaSalic street, whom they mail heard knew something of the whereabouts of the other four girls. She referred the ladies to be the husband, but he absolutely refused to give them the information desired. He said Louden had offered to give bim 850 to take the girls off his hands, but he had refused, saying that if they came to him in the regular order he would take them in He afterward went over to the Revere House to look them up.

on God's National Bank."

ACCORDING TO LUCY'S STORY.

the rottenness of the Yaphank institution exceeds anything ever before heard of. Supermendent, keeper, and attendants, male and female, mix indiscriminately in both the Poor House and Insane Asylum. She says that adulters is the rule, not the exception, and is practiced openly and without reburke. At right keepers and inmates are paired off. Louden is said to be the possessor of a wafe and four enildren. and Williams has a family. The former nesides at the institution, the latter lives about four different that the ladies of Chicago had begun to furnt out its alleged iniquity, and caused an article to be inserted in a local paper of Suffolk County, culogizing the good work of the pullanteropic Louden and Williams in their transceworthy attempts to secure positions for the reclonery can be seen to be supported in the secure positions for the reclonery can be seen to secure positions for the reclonery can be seen to secure positions for the reclonery can be seen to be seen to secure positions for the reclonery can be seen to secure positions for the reclonery can be seen to secure positions for the reclonery can be seen to secure positions for the reclonery can be seen to secure positions for the secure positions for the secure process. philauthropic Louden and Williams in their conservorthy attempts to secure positions for the five lonely castavay gris, and commending their management generally. He also received letter written by one of the Chicago Indies in complaint, when he answered in Pecksullian style. Lucy says that she noted in the capacity of mixtress to Williams all the time she remained in the alms-house, and Mangie O'Neil occupied the same position with Loudent These two were allowed the freedom of both institutions, and sometimes carried the keys to the cells of the insure patients.

The Powder-Explodor at Fort Fisher.

Some time since Cast J. N. Cross, of Minneline since Cast J. N. Cross, of Minneline inspired by an article which appeared in
the columns of the Ptoneer-Press, adoressed a
first to Gen. B. F. Butler, requesting informaline in creat to the explosion of the powderparty recard to the explosion of the powderparty fisher during the War. The correspondfine, and especially Gen. Butler's answer, will
regarded us an interesting and characteristic
inner in the history of the Rebelhon:

ANYARACIA. Minn., July 23, 1878.—Gen. B. F.
Butler, Wanangton. D. C.—Dear First. Are you
tilling to inform me whether or not the Fort Fishroyder-ship was your idea, or that of some one
me, and if of some one class, was was 127. The
demants some time per successful. I inclose copy

of an old letter written in 1864, and published the 12th inst. in the Proncer-Press. Respectfully, Juneau N. Chosa.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 1, 1878. — Judson N. Cross.

Req., Misneapolis, Misn. — Dran Sin: It was at
my suggestion, and, I believe, original suggestion,
that the cowder-front experiment was tried; but it
being taken out of my hands by the nave, and out
into the hands of an incompetent, lazy loafer, called
a naval officer, to load the boat, all precautions to
have the powder fired simultaneously were neglected;
and then, instead of running the powder-boat
ashors near the fort, it was run ashore over a halfmile off, and, then, out of the 130 or 200 tons of
powder, probably not more than half a ton exploded. Yours traly.

BENJ. F. BUTLER.

MARINE NEWS.

THE METROPOLIS AGAIN. Here is interesting reading matter for Capts. Warfen and Farrar, Local Inspectors of this port. It is from the Detroit Post and Tribune of yester-

BUFFALO. BUFFALO, Aug. 26.—Coal scarce: freights 5c lower: rates to Chicago and Milwaukee, 25c.
Chartets—Coal to Mackinaw, 50c, and iron ore from Escanaba to Ashtabula, \$1 per ten; coal to Chicago, 25c; brimstone to Cleveland, 40c per gross ton free; coal to Detroit, 15c; three barges bring 3.000,000 reet of lumber from Sault Ste Marte to Buffalo at \$2 on rail; paving stone, \$1.50 per cord.
Cleared--Props Arctic, Hancock, and Westford.

Detroit: Portage, Jarvis Lord, Commodore, D. D.
Ballentine, Chicago; sturs Peari and Ataska, Putin-Bay; schrs J. B. Merrill and Racine, Chicago, 500 brls sait: J. B. Wilber, Hiverside; Lyman Casey, E. R. Williams, Morning
Light, 1,000 brls sait; D. L. Austin, Atmosphere,
George Sherman, Manni Rolle, G. W. Davis, Tim. George Sherman, Miami Belle, G. W. Davis, Tim-othy Baker, 53 cords stone; G. E. Bailey and St. Peter, Toledo; E. Gerlach, 400 tons merchandise; F. J. King, Cleveland; Dunford, 626 bris cement Cosseck, Smith and Post, Detroit: La Petine, 400 bris salt, Huron, R. Winslow, L. L. Lamb, M. S. Bacon, A. B. Moore, Pathfinder, Our Son, Bay State, William Young, Chicago; Barge Dictator, 3,000 bris salt, Chicago; Mariner, Saginaw, Venus, Detroit 3,000 brls sait, Chicago; Mariner, Saginaw; Venus, Detroit.

Vessels passing Port Colborne in twenty-four hours ending 6 o'clock, 24th - Westward - Prop Europe, Montreal to Detroit; bark Mary Merritt, Toronto to Ashtabula; schre Criss Grover, Oswego to Cleveland; J. N. Carter, Shuckton to Detroit, Albercorn, Kingston to Detroit.

Eastward - Prop Cleveland, Toledo to Ogdensburg; barks Erie Belle, St. Louis, Craftsman, Jessie Scarth, Oliver Mowat, Toledo to Kingston; Northman, Detroit to Kingston, barge A. C. Keatling, Toledo to Ogdensburg; schrs Erie, Stewart, Toledo to Kingston; J. R. Noyes, Chicago to Kingston; Oriental, Sault Ste. Marte to Kingston; Oriental, Sault Ste. Marte to Kingston; Anna Craig, Sandonsky to Collins Bay; Gasco, Sandusky to Toronto; scow J. W. Porter, Cleveland to Thoroid.

PORT HURON. Pont Huron, Mich. Aug. 26.—Down-Props Juniata, Lewis Gilbert, Manitoba, Atlantic, Omo rges, D. M. Wilson and consort, scars Willand barges, D. M. Wilson and consort, scars William Crossthwaite, Oak Leaf, W. B. Alien, Hartford, Norway, White Cloud, Granger, Up-Props Bay City and barges, S. Chamberlain and consorts, Araxes and barges, sohrs Escandon, James C. Harrison, Camden, Hanna, Nellie Redington, Henry P. Bandwin, Rising Stat. T. D. Barker, Elvina.

Wind southwest, gentle; weather fine.
Pour Hunos, Aug. 26-10 p. m. -Passed up-Props Jas. Davidson with Jas. C. King and Orarita. Jas. S. Fay and consort, Philadelphia with Schuylkill, Aipena and barges, scars New Hampshire. D. Provost, J. S. Minor, H. F. Merrick, Mapie Leaf.

shire. D. Provost, J. S. Saine.
Manie Leaf.
Down-Props Champlain, E. B. Hale with E.
Bradicy and Wan. Grandy, E. M. Wilson with consort and Hyphen. Starrucca with F. A. Georges.
Wales and consort. Ohio and consort. Bell Cross
and barges, Kurlington and barges, siches Fleetwing, Lone Star. Golden Rule.
Wind-Southwest, light, weather fiss.

THE CANAL.

BRIDGEPORT, Aug. 26.—Arrivals—Phoenix, Lockport, 7, 600 bu oats. Maple Leaf, Lockport, 4, 232 bu corn, 1, 628 bu rye: Belle France, Morris, 6, 900 od corn, Brilliant, Morris, 6, 100 bu corn, 46 bu rye; prop Fearless, Morris, 4, 500 bu corn, Dolphiu, Seneca, 5, 900 bu corn, Gracte Griswoid, Seneca, 5, 700 bu corn, Gracte Griswoid, Seneca, 5, 200 bu corn; Danabe, Ottawa, 5, 700 bu corn. Gen Sherman, Ottawa, 5, 900 bu corn, Tumpest, Ottawa, 6, 200 bu corn, Sunshine, Ottawa, 6, 300 bu corn, Friendship, Ottawa, 6, 600 bu corn, M. J. Muchack, Utica, 6, 200 bu corn; Josie, Pero, 6, 000 bu corn, Esbabella, Henry, 6, 000 bu corn, Champion, Peru, 2, 000 bu corn, Champion, Peru, 2, 000 bu corn, Champion, Peru, 2, 000 bu corn, Cleared Omalia, Mortis, 3, 946 It Inabez.

SAGINAW VALLEY TRADE. The shipments last week from Bay City were as Salt barrels 10,000
Salt barrels 10,000
Salt tons 2,000
Salt barrels 10,000
Salt barrels 1

THE GRUMMOND. The ermr Grace Grumwohd (not Greenwood), which left Detruit Saturday evening for this port, which left Detroit Saturday evening for this bott, had on board her owner. Capt. Grummond, and his family. They were usund for Mackinaw. The steamer has been fitted up with life-preservers and everything that goes to make up a first-class passenger craft, says the Detroit Free Frees, and it is not likely that she will return to the home port again. She is due here to-day.

CAPT. NORRIS' DEATH. In speaking of the death of Capt Norris, the Buffale Commercial of Saturday says: The Commercial of Saturary says:

The Commercial rathomed the matter pretheroughly last Monday, and gave the facts, show
the case to be as plain a one of suitelie as any that eoccurred. There appears to be no roundation whate
for the intimations of rout play which have been einlated. The suitelie was so apparent to the Coroner tihe entered a verdict to that effect without spinmont
a tury.

YELLOW-JACK INTERFERES. TELLOW-JACK INTERFERES.

The annual meeting of the National Board of Seam Navigation has been postponed from Sept. 4 till later in the season, on account of the yellow-fever opidemic interfering with the attendance of vessel-owners and managers from points along the Mississippi River. The meeting will be held in Mississippi River. The meeting will be held in Cincinnati, at a time to be communicated by circular nereafter.

MARQUETTE.
Special Disputes to The Pribute.
MARQUETTE, Aug. 26.—Arrived—Prop Havans, schr Helena. Cicared-Schrs Helena. George H. Ely, J. F Ard. Passed up—Props St. Louis, Winslow. Passed down—Prop India.

LAKE FREIGHTS Grain vessels were in good decisind yesterday, and rates were quoted strong at abjector corn to Buffalo. It was reported that there were pienty of vessels in port, but few of them were ready to load. Room was taken for 420,000 but corn and 20,000 but corn was taken for 420,000 but corn and 20,000 but cats. To Buffalo-Schr K. Winstow, corn through; schr J. W. Doane, H. A. Kent, S. H. Foster, P. S. Marsh, Ida Keita, Lucy J. Cark, all corn at 32c. To Collingwood-Schr Coll Effsworts and bell Brown, corn; schr G. D. North,

Star, corn through.

Freight rates ou grain were unchanged at De-troit at last accounts. They were 2%c on wheat to Buffalo, 4c to Oswego and Kingston, and 7%c to Montreal.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 26.—Coal freights—To Chicago, 35@40c; ore. Marquette to Lake Erie, \$1.20. Escanaba, 90@35.00; schr. West Wind, coal. Cleveland to Port Colborne, 38c.

RRIE.

Special Di patch to The Tribune.
Eniz. Pa., Aug. 26.—Arrivals—Prop Nyack. Dulnth; schr Julia Willard, Cleveland; schr Wan-derer, Port Dover.

Departures-Prop Arctic, Portage.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

Quite a fleet of vessels were at the lumber market yesterday, but carriers in the lumber trade are not doing well at present, though better rates are expected very soon.

Tugs were at work yesterday trying to pull the pile-driver of the Chicago Dredging and Dock Company from the beach at the foot of Thirty-second street, where it was driven Saturday hight by the portheast calls.

Company from the beach at the foot of Thirty-second street, where it was driven saturday night by the northeast gale.

The tugs Builer and Union picked up a portion of the deck-lond of shingles that was swept off the schr G. Allen during the late wise. The former got 6,000 and the latter 4,000, for which Messrs. Billings & Co., the owners of the property, will remunerate them.

ELSEWHERE.

The schr Guide lost her jibboom on the lake, and will get a new one at Milwaukes.

The tug John Martin is in the tunds of Uncle Sam's minions at Detroit, and will be sold.

The steamship Inter-Ocean has net with fortune. She overran 626 ho on her last cargo of wheat from Detroit to Butalo.

The schr Levi Grapt is receiving deck repairs at Burns' dry-dock, and the canal prop Peerless is having her wheel fastened.

The schr Red Wing was short 116 bu on her last trip to Buffaio, the David Vance, 48; Van Valkenburgh. 98; Levi Rawson, 68; and Trompff, 65.

The new steam-barge Aicona was unfortunute on her maiden trip. She left Toledo last Thursday with 38,000 bu corn for Buffaio, and grounded near Presque lale. She was subsequently released.

The insurance companies have settled with Capt. Green for the loss soustained by him by the fire on the schr James D. Sawyer. The vessel will be ditted out as a barge at Buffalo, and will be towed by the Antelope.

PORT OF CHICAGO. The following are the arrivals and actual sailings at this port for the past twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night.

at 10 o clock last night.

Schr I ronsides. Egg Harbor, lumber, Main street.
Schr I. B. Coates, Manistee, lumber, Market,
Schr North Star. Manistee, lumber, Market,
Schr North Star. Manistee, lumber, Rush street.
Schr Saveland, Buffailo, coal, Sixteenth street.
Schr Saveland, Buffailo, coal, Sixteenth street.
Schr Ostrich, Alpena, lumber, Twenty-sccond street.
Schr C. Nisson, Ceder River, lumber, Mud Lake.
Schr D. Fergusen, Stargeon, ice, Empire Sip.
Schr William Smith, Grand Haven, stone, Ogden
Canal. Schr D. A. Van Valkenburg, Buffalo, coal, Sixteenth

Schr D. A. Van Valkenburg. Buffalo. coal. Sixteenth street.
Schr Jessie Philips, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Belle Walbridge, Sturgeon. ice, Indiana street.
Schr Forest, Manistee, lumber, Indiana street.
Schr Forest, Manistee, lumber, Indiana street.
Schr Forest, Manistee, iumber, Indiana street.
Schr Gaiatia, Oswegu. coal. Eighteenth street.
Schr Beloit, Ludington. bark. Ogden Canal.
Prop Conestogs. Buffalo. sundries. Clark street.
Prop Colorado. Buffalo. sundries. State street.
Prop Geon. Mostreat. sundries. State street.
Prop Messenger. Benion. sundries. State street.
Prop Colorado. Buffalo. sundries. State street.
Prop Colorado. Buffalo. sundries. State street.
Prop Colorado. Buffalo. sundries. State street.
Prop General City. Ogdensburg. sundries. Wells street.
Schr Heilpse. Depere, iron. Twentieth street.
Schr Mary Mevez, Muskregou, bark. N. B. Tan Co.
Schr Elviu Bates, Menominee, lumber. Sampson Silp. Schr William Finch, South Haven. Iumber, Tweithstreet.

Schr Elvín Bates, Menominee, Jumber, Sam; Schr Elvín Hale, South Haven, lumber, street.

Schr Elva, Holland, slabs, North avenue, ACTUAL SALLEGE, Schr Elva, Holland, slabs, North avenue, Schr Wermont, Ludington, Hight, Schr Jos, Dreaden, Ludington, Hight, Schr Jos, Dreaden, Ludington, Hight, Schr Glisp, White Lake, Hight, Schr Glisp, White Lake, Hight, Schr Glisp, White Lake, Hight, Schr Gulsen, Port Colborne, corn. Frop Lothair, Port Colborne, corn. Schr Newsboy, Sturgeon Bay, Hight, Schr Daniel Lyons, Buffalo, corn. Schr Men Hale, Schr Goderth, Frain, Schr Daniel Lyons, Buffalo, corn. Schr Wim, Hames, Oswego, grain, Schr Holt, Wolf, Kingston, grain, Schr Holt, Wolf, Kingston, grain, Schr Go, O. D., Muskegon, Hight, Schr Holt, Schr Hason Farker, Muskegon, Hight, Schr Jason Farker, Muskegon, Hight, Schr Jason Farker, Muskegon, Hight, Schr Hank Crawford, Manifect, Hight, Schr Hancoln Dall, Muskegon, Hight, Schr Flanct, Marinette, Hight, Schr Planct, Marinette, Hig Prop Favorite, district towing.
Schr Huge and Jones. Buffale, State C. A. King, Collingwood, grain.
Schr Huge and Jones. Buffale, grain.
Schr Huge and Jones. Buffale, grain.
Schr D. L. Flier, Marinette, light.
Schr Minnie Mueller, Manistee, light.
Schr Kinnie Ming. Ludington, light.
Schr Hickbrockty, Green Bay, Ilpht.
Schr Honnie Wing. Ludington, light.
Schr Huge J. Clark, Buffale, grain.
Schr Berth Bornes. Escanasten, light.
Schr Honnie Ming. Escanasten, handries.
Frop Fayette, Manistee, supdries.
Schr Hen More. Manistee, subdries.
Schr H. Howlett, Hamilin, sundries.
Schr H. D. Moore, Muskegon, light.
Schr R. Howlett, Hamilin, sundries.
Schr H. D. Moore, Muskegon, light.
Schr R. Andrew, Grand Haven, light.
Schr J. O. Moss, Muskegon, light.
Schr J. O. Moss, Muskegon, light.
Schr J. O. Moss, Muskegon, light.
To Arrive To Day.
Props Alaska, E. C. Brittian, T. W. Spook, and Messenger.

CASUALTIES.

TERRIBLE TORNADO. St. Paul, Mina., Aug. 26.—A special to the Pioneer-Press says a tornado and hall-storm at Fargo, D. T., this evening, prostrated ten or fifteen buildings and damaged many more, all glass in north windows being broken. Among the buildings blown down were the Episcopal Church buildings clowe down were the Episcopal Church and the new City-Hall. Six horses were killed in one stable. Three persons were hurt, but no lives were lost. The storm extended some twelve miles along the Nothern Pacific Rairoad. The torusado followed the line of the St. Psul & Pacific, and reached here shortly after 11 as a severe raip-storm, with sharp lightning. No damage was done except at Fargo.

BEWARE OF CURLY HAIR. Special Disputes to The Tribuna.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 26.—A number of deaths have occurred at Hyde Park, within a day or two, from working a lot of Siberian curied hair, two, from working a lot of Siberian curied hair, sent from New York. It was in a filthy condition when received, and was sent back. The next lot contained some also in a bad condition, and it was from this that ten people died. The disease is in two forms, and is taken by some inhaling the dust arising from the working of the hair, and by others by the dirt collecting under the tinger nails and being communicated to the system by inoculation.

DROWNED. NEW YORK, Aug. 26.-The sloop vacht Zephyr, with a fishing and shooting party from this city on board, was capsized in Sheepshead Bay Sunday, and four of them, including the Captain, were drowned.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, fa. Aug. 26.—While boating in a small lake near the city last evening, Miss Agues Brakey fell overboard and was drowned. The body has been recovered.

MINING ACCIDENT. Chevanne. Wyo., Aug. 26.—One of the large, beavy timbers being used in the construction of the California Mill in the Father DeSmit Mine fell to-day while being hoisted to position, catching under it two workmen. Robert McCarland and a man named Sweet, crushing them terribly McCarland was injured fatally. Sweet will probably recover.

OBITUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

SARATORA, N.Y., Aug. 26.—Dr. J. W. Weldon, one of the oldest and best-known turfmen in the country, died at 9 o'clock to-night. The remains will be sent to Kentucky.

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 26.—Judge John A. Inglis, Chief Judge of the Orphaus' Court of this city, died this morning.

MANORESTER, N. H., Aug. 26.—Horace H. Day, the well-known rubber manufacturer, is dead. dead.
PROVIDENCE. R. 1., Aug. 26.—Ex-Gov. Padel-ford died to-day of paralysis, aged 71.

A SUBURBAN BURGLARY. A SUBURBAN BURGLARY.

The Armory police reported early this morning that at 2:30 Menday morning burglars made a descent upon the residence of George Holt, No. 520 Shepard avenue, in the Town of Lake View. Mrs. Holt heard them prying open the window, and aiarmed her husband. Just as one of them was entering the window, Mr. Holt fired, and he is positive that he hit his man. Afterwards he saw there were two and perhaps turee in the gaug, and heard one

of them say, "Come, don't give up so," to the man supposed to have been wounded. As they carried him off he heard moans and cries of discress. All efforts to trace the afair up by daylight yesterday resulted in nothing. There were small clots of blood here and there on the walks, but as it could not be traced to any great distance, it is supposed that the burglars had a horse and buggy at a convenient distance from the scene.

THE RAILROADS.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE.
The annual report of the Board of Directors
of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad
is just at hand. During the year 1877 the gross earnings amounted to \$2,679,106, the operating expenses to \$1,459,602, and the net earnings to \$1,219,603. The business of the road for the first six months of 1878 compared favorably with that of the six months previous, the following being the statement of carnings and expenses Dec. 31, 1877, to July 31, 1878:

January, 1878. \$ 174,598 Jenuary, 1878. \$ 174,598 February, 1878. 184,884 March, 1878. 295,396 April, 1878. 299,609 May, 1878. 304,635 \$682,563

corts that about 900 000 acres of Government lands were taken by actual settlers along the line of the road, in 1877. This brings more than 8,000 new families on the line of the road, and insures the rapid sale and settlement of the lands. The ratio of increase in the nine counties on the lines of the road in the Arkansas Valley is far in advance of that of the road.

ties on the lines of the road in the Arkanas Valley is far in advance of that of the whole State.

The construction account, including rolling stock, at the beginning of the year 1877, amounted to \$23,439,771; new construction for the year 1877, including rolling stock, \$55,538; total, \$23,495,310.

Inclusive of leased lines, the earnings in detail for the year 1877 were as follows: From massengers, \$738,930; from freight, \$1,858,248; from mail, 37,989; from express, \$39,304; from miscellaneous, \$9,544; total, \$2,679,106; operating expenses, \$1,318,285; taxes, \$136,818; from surance, \$4,530; net earnings, \$1,219,603.

The total charge to the account of bridge-repairs was \$63,023. Of this amount \$50,787 was expended to repair damage caused by freshets, and to provide water-ways found to be necessary by the extraordinary high water in the Cottonwood River and minor streams.

This freshet expense includes the cost of building 1,322 feet of bridges. Of the latter, 615 feet replace in various places twelve box culverts; 255 feet of bridges, washed away by floods. Three of these bridges were renewed with thirty-foot span from girders, resting on solid masonry.

The local business of the road was seriously affected for the first seven months of the year by the anticipation that the country would be devastated by grasshoppers. Every county along the line east of Pawnee was thickly sown with their eggs, and there seemed a probability that the wheat crop would be destroyed. As a

with their eggs, and there seemed a probability that the wheat crop would be destroyed. As a consequence, lumber dealers and other mer-chants kept their stocks as low as possible, and there was but a small movement of the com-modities which make up the usual local busi-ness.

This line enjoys advantages possessed by few others, in the breadth of its tributary country. From the vicinity of Cottonwood Station to the extreme Western settlements of Kansas, this extreme Western settlements of Kansas, this country ranges from seventy-five to 100 miles wide in the State of Kansas, and includes besides a strip of the Indian Territory, and a portion of the Pan Handle of Texas.

The road will be extended to Albuqueque, New Mexico, within a year, en route to Fort Yums, to join the California Central. It will beat the Texas Pacific in completing its connectious across the Continent.

THE ST. PAUL.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 26 .- The repeated publication of a statement that a new issue of bonds of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company has been sold is altogether incorrect and without foundation. On inquiry at the St. Paul Railway offices to-day, the following is found to be the fact: In 1874 the Company made a consolidated mortgage on all its property, including tracks, depot grounds, rolling stock, elevators, etc., of \$35,000,000, for the purpose only of retiring and canceling its then outstanding indebtedness of \$27,000,000 or \$28,000,000, and for new permanent improvements, including steel rails, rolling stock, stock-yards, new depots, the mammoth Milwaukee elevator, etc. The Wisconsin Legislature of 1875 ratified and authorized this consolidated mortgage, and gave it the effect of special law. The last annual report of the Company shows that of the total amount of mortgage bonds authorized under this mortgage, the sum of \$29,054,500, had been issued, for the purposes of the mortgage exclusively. Since that time, additional numbers of the old bonds have fallen in and have been paid by the sale of new bonds under the mortgage. But the limit named in the consolidated mortgage has not yet been reached into three or four million of dollars. During the year the St. Paul Company has purchased the Dubuque & Southwestern Railrond, has completed the purchase of the Madison & Portage Railroad, and is building the Aigona branch through the wheat-fields of Northern lows, to connect with Sloux City and Yankton. No bonds can be issued under the consolidated mortgage for the purchase or construction of new lines. All the work of construction of new lines and bonds will be issued for that purpose, covering only the newly-purchased and constructed lines to pay for the same. No such bonds have been yet issued for the Paul Railway offices to-day, the following is found to be the fact: In 1874 the Company

RAILROAD REFORMS. Directions were received yesterday by the General Freight Agents of the various roads leading to the East from this city to make the following changes in the freight-tariff: Taking effect at once, the rate on dressed beef to be 50 effect at once, the rate on dressed beef to be 50 per cent above net rate on cattle; taking effect Monday, Sept. 2, the rates on fourth-class (which includes sil kinds of provisions) to be on the basis of 35 cents per 100 pounds from Chicago to New York. Grain and flour will remain at the basis of 80 cents per 100 pounds from Chicago to New York. The rate on livestock will be 60 cents per 100 pounds.

The advance of 15 cents per 100 pounds on dressed beef is a victory for the "eveners' ring," which has been working for this result for more than a year. It is done to make the shipping of dressed beef unprofitable, thus preventing the killing of cattle for Eastern consumption at this point and to forcing shippers to ship the live stock, which is monopolized by the "eveners' ring," who thus greatly increase their profits. This seems to show what all the talk about reform on the part of Vanderbilt and co-reformers amounts to. If anything needed reformation it was the manner in which the live-stock traffic is being monopolized by a few favorite parties. Every raifroad manager, Vanderbilt included, admits that the live-stock ring is obnoxious, and discriminates against the small shippers, yet they allow the thing to exist. This fact seems to prove that some powerful and influential managers share in the profits of the "eveners' ring," as has been charged numberless times. It tooks rather queer that, while it is claimed that a pool will prevent competition and the cutting of rates, a "ring" has to be countenanced to prevent the cutting of rates on ive stock. If the live-stock rates cannot be maintained after a pool has been formed, then the rates on other articles cannot be either. per cent above net rate on cattle; taking effect

TROUBLE AHEAD. MONTREAL, Aug. 20.—The Lieutenant-Governor and members of the Provincial Ministry have arrived here for the purpose of making a demand upon Dunean McDonald, contractor for the Montreal, Ottawa & Occidental Railway, to hand the road and plant over

to the Government. The road has been finished for some time, but McDonsid, who alleges that the Government owes him \$300,000 or \$400,000, refuses to give it up, and still continues to derive a large income from it. The Government claims that the contractor has been paid over \$600,000, and has passed an order in Council setting aside the agreement with McDonald, and to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock a demand to surrender the road will be made at the Hochelags depot by Scott and Patterson, the Government Engineers. The Government, who is acting under the legal advice of Mr. Edward Cartier, Q. C., held a Cabinet Council, presided over by the Lieutenant-Governor, at which measures of the most determined character were decided on, and, should McDonald refuse to comply, it is believed a coup d'etat will be resorted to. The matter has occasioned great excitement here.

MUST PAY TAXES.

Springrield, Ill., Aug. 26.—In the matter of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Rail-road back taxes, the collection of which local officers have endeavored to enforce, Judge Treat omeers have endeavored to erforce, Judge Treat to-day, on application of counsel for Macon County, construed his recent order, heretofore telegraphed, prohibiting delivery of the road until its State taxes are paid, as including county and other local taxes levied under authority of the State. This secures payment of the local taxes.

THE NEW OFFICER. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—The Auditor of Railroad Accounts, an office created by the last companies amenable to the provisions of the act. These corporations are all the Pacific roads, and nearly all Western lines which have received land grants either from the United States or from the States through which they run. This brings in the Rock Island, St. Paul, and Northwestern Roads.

INCORPORATION. Springfield, Ill., Aug. 26.—The Clinton, Bloomington & Northeastern Railroad filed articles of incorporation in the Secretary of State's office to-day. The route given is from a point on the Chicago & Paducah Railroad, near Strawn, Livingston County, to Clinton, with a branch to Clinton. The capital stock is \$400,000.

RAILROAD SOLD. Columbus, O., Aug. 26.—The Columbus & Gallipolis Railroad was sold by order of Court to-day. The property was purchased by a cor-poration known as the Ohio & West Virginia Railway Company, that being the bidder, for \$38,800. The new Company expects to build the road from Columbus to Gallipolia.

ITEMS. The managers of the Railway Age in this city will receive contributions for the yellow-fever sufferers in the South, and will publicly acknowledge dil the donations going through their hands. It is to be hoped that they will succeed in raising a large amount.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad announces that during the Exposition in this city it will sell round-trip excursion tickets at stated days from the principal points on its line at greatly reduced rates. All other roads centreing in this city are getting up similar an-

nouncements.

The regular monthly meeting of the Southwestern Railway Association will be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel Wednesday. The principal business before the meeting will be the discussion of how to treat the competitive business west of the Missouri River, about which there is considerable trouble at present. A strong effort will be made to harmonize the conflicting interests.

On and after Sept. 1 the Merchants' Dispatch Company will do all the East-bound foreign freight business via the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and Michigan Central Railroads. This business heretofore went by the various colored lines. This, undoubtedly, is another step towards placting all the fast-freight business via Vanderbült's roads in the hands of the Merchants' Dispatch, which is chiefly controlled by Vanderbilt and the New York Central.

bitt and the New York Central.

Much has already been said about the good work being done for the yellow-fever sufferers by Mr. J. C. Clark. Vice President of the Illinois Central and General Manager of the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans. But not half enough has been said. The liberality and charity of this man seem to know no bounds, and be does not do it from personal aggrandizement either. He does his work so quietly and unostentationally that, were it not for the grateful receivers of his bounty, most of it would never be found out. It appears from a public acknowledgement of the authorities of Grenada that they have just received from Mr. Clark the sum they have just received from Mr. Clark the sum of \$500 and fifty barrels of flour, which he has contributed from his own private means.

contributed from his own private means.

A meeting of the General Freight Agents of the various Western roads was held yesterday morning at the office of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad for the purpose of taking some action regarding the drayage of freight to their respective freight depots. Some of the roads whose freight depots are far away from the business part of the city have been in the habit of allowing a certain rebate to shippers for drayage. This is claimed to be a shrewd way of cutting the rates, by those roads whose depots are nearer and which allow no such rebates. An effort was made yesterday to do away with the drayage rebate altogether, but no harmony could be secured, and another meeting will be necessary it order to reach a result.

AMUSEMENTS. WHITE STOCKING PARK.

BASE BALL. **BOSTON vs. CHICAGO**

Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, Aug. 27, 29, and 31,

Buy Tickets at SPALDING'S, 118 Randolph-st. CLAYTON'S, 83 Madison-st. WOOD'S, 85 Washington-st. MCVICKER'S THEATRE. INSTANTANEOUS SUCCESS OF

DIPLOMACY! PLAY, CAST, AND PRODUCTION ALL PERFECT. ENCORE UPON ENCORE. Every Evening, and Matiness Wednesday and laturday, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE. HOOLEY'S THEATRE. R. M. HOOLEYSole Proprietor and Manager.

UNEQUIVOCAL SUCCESS of the Greatest of American Comedians JOHN T. RAYMOND, THE INSURANCE MAN, RISKS! RISKS! RISKS! HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

(TO-NIGHT) RETURN THIS WERK ONLY.
The Always Great Successful TONY PASTOR and
his Entire Troupe. Very Best Novelty Company in the
World. Watson and Ellis. Harry and John Kernell,
Rogers and Vickers. Billy Barry. French Twin Sisters,
Bryant and Hosy, Harry Rennedy. Emerson and Clark,
Fontainbleaux. Daily Bros.. Irwin Sisters,
Frank Girard, and Tony Pastor. Usual Matinees.

STEAMER FLORA.

Programme of excursions for this week, chding Sept.

1, from Clark-at, bridge:
Tuesday, Aug. 27, Water-Works Crib at 2:30 p. m.;
moonlight log the lake at 7:30 p. m. at 10 s. m. and 2:30
p. m.; the light on the lake at 7:30 p. m. Parties can
go to Evansion on the morning trip and remain there
until so election. m. 20, chartered for the afternoon;
moonlight on the lake at 7:30 p. m.
Friday, Aug. 30, to Wankegan, Kenocha, and Racine
at 9 s. m.; calling at Evansion at 10:30 s. m.; returning to Braston at 10:30 p. m. Chiesgo at 11:30 p. m.
Saturday, Aug. 31, to Evanston at 10 s. m. and 2:30
p. m.; on the lake at 7:30 p. m.
Major Nevins' Brass and String Bands on board.
Fare—10 wankegan and return. 51; Kenocha and
return. 51; Reacine and return, 51; kenocha and
return. 52; Racine and return, 51; all other round trips,
30 cents. SCALES,

FAIRBANKS' SCALES PAIRBANKS. MORSE & OO.

111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago.
Be care ful to buy only the Genuine.

BURT'S SHOES THEY ARE THE

NOTRE DAME, IND. Under the Direction of the SISTERS OF HOLY CROSS.

The course of study is thereuse in the Classical, Academical, and Propersion's Departments.

EF NO EXTRA CHARGES for French or German, as those languages suter must he requiser course of studies.

course in Conservatory of Music or in the Art Department.
Gold Medal for German, presented by the Rt. Rev.
Bishop Dwenger, Fort Warne.
Gold Medal for Domestic Economy, presented by the
Rt. Rev. Bishop Glunour, Cleveland, O.
Gold Medal for French, presented by the Very Rev.
R. Sertn, Superior General of the Order of Holy Cross.
Gold Medal for Drawing and Faluting, presented by
Dr. Toner, Washington, D. C.
Gold Medal for Christian Doctrine, presented by Mrs.
M. Phelan, Lancaster, O.
Mumber of teachers engaged in Preparatory Academical and Classical Departments, 14. Modern Lancaster, O.
Mumber of teachers engaged in Preparatory Academical and Classical Departments, 14. Modern Lancaster, O.
Music, I.O. Vocal Music, 2. Dressmating, plain and fancy needlework, 7. Simplicity of dress enforced by
find of the Control of the Cont

MORGAN PARK

MILITARY ACADEMY. Capt. ED. N. KIRK TALCOTT. Associate HENRY T. WRIGHT, A. M., Principals. CHICAGO FEMALE COLLEGE

Morgan Park (near Chicago), Begins Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1878.

University of Notre Dame. The Thirty-fifth Scholastic Term will begin on the first Tuesday of September next. We are now able to say that the best facilities offered by any educational institution in America for devolument of both mind and body can be found here. We invite parents and guardians to come and see for themselves, and thus verify what we say. For particulars, catalogues, etc., address the Very Rev. W. CORBY, C. S. C., President. Notre Dame P. O., Indiana.

LORETTO CONVENT Mount St. Mary's, Hamilton, Ont.

Classes will be resumed in the above establishment on THIRD SEPTEMBER. Terms as usoal. Tuition in the usual branches of as English and French education, with board, only \$100 per annum. Tuition in the usual branches of an English and French education. with half board, \$50 per annum. Letters of inquiry may be addressed to the Loretto Convent, Hamilton.

CHICAGO LADIES' SEMINARY, 15 and 17 Sheldon-st. Sixteenth Year Opens Sept. 10. Able teachers in all the departments. English, Classical, Art, and Musical. Mas Emily W. Noyes as Assistant Principal. Elocution and Music speciaties under Prof. K. M. Booth. Emil Liebting, and Mrs. O. L. Fox. Location choice, and buildings commodious. Ample accommodations in the Boarding Department. MISS GREEG, Principal.

GLEASON'S ACADEMY 339 West Adams-st.

An Elementary, Classical, and Commercial School, h response to numerous solicitations this school will sereafter be one to Girls and Young Ladies as well as Boys and Young Men. The Fail Term commences Sept. 2, 1878. Please send for catalogue.

M. B. GLEASON, Principal.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE. South Williamstown, Berkshire Co., Mass., Prepares Boys for Business, Scientific School, or Col-iere. The leading private school in the East. Estab-lished by its present Principal in 1842. Exponess \$450 per year. Befers to W. B. Swift. Henry W. Bishop,

fin. For Catalogues address
BENJ. F. MILLS, A. M., Principal. WILLISTON SEMINARY AT EASTHAMPTON, MASS. The next term will begin Sept. 5. The full course of study in both the Classical and English Departments occupies four years, though students will be fitted to enter the best Scientific Schools at the end of the third year. Expansis as low as classwhere and free tuition to worthy students. We established the Course containing full information, Automatically and the Course of the Cour

DEARBORN SEMINARY, 985 & 987 Wabash-av.
The twenty-third year of this well-known School for Young Ladies and Girls, will open Wednesday, Sept. 11. For catalogues address. 2 GROWit. BETTS MILITARY ACADEMY, STAMFORD, CONN.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Delightful location near Long Island Sound. Thorough preparation for College or Business.
Forty-first year opeus Sept. 9. NORTHERN ILLINOIS COLLEGE And Griffith School of Reading and Oratory,

Fulton, Ill. All departments first-class. Terms—All expenses \$200 a year. Send for circular. Address. Address. Address. RRIFFITH, Prest. Well furnished rooms for Students. Mlle. C. Broussais French and English School for Young Ladies and Ch dren reopens on Sept. 9 at 564 Michigan-av. She w be assisted by Mile. M. Broussais, Miss Jeffers, 2

Will resume Monday. Sept. 9, 1878, at 25 Bishop court east of Union Park.

MISS SARA EDDY,
Principal and Kindergartener. SAINT AGNES' SCHOOL Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 5.

Its curriculum embraces the plain English branches as well as a full academic course. This School has but one daily session—from 9 to 12:30.

MRS. McREYFOLDS, Principal, 7014 West Mouroe-st.

Froebel School and Kindergarten

Kindergarten Material. The 20 Gifts The Occupation Material made by us is proved and acknowledged by the best teachers, to be the best made in this country!

Manufacturers of School, Office, and Church Furniture, 211 and 213 Wabsah-av. MISSES GRANT'S SEMINARY.

128 1-2 & 130 Dearborn-av., Chicago,

WILL OPEN WEDNESDAY. SEPT. 16. Ample accommodations for boarding and day pupils. For circulars address as above. East Walnut-st. Female Seminary,
Philadelphia, will reopee Sept. 18. Full collegiated
course given: also pupiling prepared for Harvard examinations.
HENRIETTA KUTZ, 1221 Walnut-sk. Mrs. GARRETSON, assisted by Miss Thurston, will reopen her ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOALDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 52 West 47th St. near 5th Ave., New York, WKDNERDAY SKPT, 28. Facilities for STUPY OF MUSIC UNSURPASSED. For circular and other information, apply to the Principal. PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY CHENTER, PENN.—Opens Sept. 11. Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Charles, and English. For perticular apply to JEWETT WILLON, Eng., at the office of the Tennust House, or to Call Thiso. HYATT, Presidents.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Classical, Philosophical, Scientific, Law. and Preparatory Departments: open alike to lader and gentlemen. Fall Term begins Sept. 60. For information address Prof. E. S. BASTIN, Registrar of the University of the law. Chicago, III. Academy of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart WASHINGTON HEIGHTS. ILL.
For Toung Ladies, under the charge of the Sisters
fore Dame. Terms—Board and Tuition, per annu
130. For particulars apply
SUPERIORESS MME. DA SILVA AND MRS. BRAD-Frigish. French. and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ledies and Children. with Calistiner. Co. Mo. 17 West Thirty-cighth-st., New York. Re-pens kept. 30. Application may be made by letter, or personally as above. Lectures by Dr. Labburges. Prof. Sanger's Class for Boys.

Seventeenth year begins Sept. 2: number limited to 21: boys carefully filted for business or college: facilities for thorough instruction susurpassed. For circulars, icrus, &c., address 430 Wabs-h-ay. Maplewood Institute: Por Young Ladies, Known throughout the West for its great beauty of location and superior instruction. Address Revs. C.V. SPEAR and R. K. AVRIST, the Principals, for prospectus PEEKSSILL (N. Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY. SEND for linearated Circular for 1975-75. MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S DAY AND BOARDING school for young ladles. 6 and 8 East Fifty-third-th. New York. Fifteenth year begins Oct. 1, 1878. MORRISTOWN, N. J.-BOARDING SCHOOL FOR boys (30 miles from N. Y.) Hev. S. N. HOWELL. HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS, OPENS SEPT. 10. POR

Miss Nott's English and French Family and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 23 Wall-st., New Haven, Conp. The Sixth Year opens Sept. 11. Girculars sent upon application. COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE General Russel's School. New Haven, Ct. 44th y Preparatory to College, Scientific Schools, or busin Thorough physical training by military drilling, a nastica, de. Full information sent on application. Southern Home School for Girls 197 & 199 North Charles-st., Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. W. M. CARY, Mrs. Gen. JNO. PEGRAM.
Established 1842. French the language of the scho

BEAUTY

Secretofa Fair Face.

Desires to be More Beautiful

Unfortunately not one woman in a hundred, subjected to the whims of an American elimate possesses that basis and starting point of real beauty—a pure and olear complexion.

What nature has thus denied, art must be called upon to furnish.

It can be done; it is done daily. Pref. W. E. Hagan placed beauty within the reach of every unblessed daughter of Eve. when he discovered that surprising article known in fashionable circles as the true secret of beauty, and called

MAGNOLIA

The Magnetta Barm is a sure device for en pure and blooming complexion. It conceals all natural blemishes in the mo-trising and effective meaner. prising and effective manner.

It removes all roughness, eruptions, redshiblotches, freekles, and tan with magical power. It drives away all evidences of fatigue and ex-

It makes the plainest face beautiful.

It gives the complexion a darming purity and makes the neck, face, and arms appear graceful, rotund, and plump.

It makes a matron of 35 or 40 look not more than 20 years old, and changes the fustic maiden into a cultivated eity belle.

The Magnelia Balm removes all blemishes and conceals very drawback to beauty; and, while it is a harmless account it to a life-like in its effects that the closest observer carnows defect its use.

Lodies who want to make themselves attractive the closest observer cannot defeat its use.

Ladies who want to make themselves attraction make an absolute certainty of it by Hagan's Magnotta Barat, and we know of no way. It is the chespest preparation in the way in things considered, and may be laid at any

FURNACES.

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PREMIUM CENTENNIAL
EXMINITION
BOYNTON'S FURNACES
FOR Mard or Soft Coal or Wood.
75 Styles and Sizes. 30.000 IN USE. RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO. MANUFACTURERS,

84 Lake St., Chicago, Ills. OCEAN STEAMSHIPS. STATE LINE. NFW YORK TO GLASHOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIX, BELFAST, LONDONDERKY and the Paris Exposition STATE OF YIEGHNIA. Thursday, Aug. 22 STATE OF GEOIGHIA. Thursday, Aug. 22 STATE OF GEOIGHIA. Thursday, Aug. 22 STATE OF GEOIGHIA. STATE OF GEOIGHIA CONTROL OF THE STATE OF GEOIGH STATE

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS CIRCASSIA. Aug. 31. 9 am + ANCHORIA. Sept. 14, 7 am
DEVONIA. Sept. 7, 2 m | ETHIOPIA. Sept. 21, noon
New York to London direct.
AL6ATIA. Aug. 28. 4 m | FUTORIA. Sept. 4, 11 am
Cabins \$55 to \$80. Excursion Tickets streduced rates.
Second cabin. \$40. Steerage, \$33.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 96 Washington-St.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD. The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st., Hobokes. Raies of Passagn-From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, \$100: second cabin, \$601, gold; steerage, \$30 currency. For freight and passage apply to Oklik (Edfs & Co. Bowling Green, New York.) WHITE STAR LINE Carrying the United States and Hoyal Mail between lew York and Liverpool. For passage apply to Com-sary's office, 48 South Clark 48. ALFERD LAGEHUREN. Gen'l Western Agent. 22 Draft on Great Britain and Iroland.

CUNARD MAIL LINE. Sailing three times a week to and from British Ports. Lowest Prices. Apply at Company's Office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., Chicago. P. H. DU VERNET. General Western Agent. PILE CURE.

DR. BARHAM'S PILE CURE. Sure cure for BLIND, BLEEDING, and ITCHING FILES. 90 MADISON-ST., CHICAGO.

MISCELLANEOUS. SPECIAL NOTICE Being the owners of certain patents issued by itted States Government, which cover and prote process of steaming, drying, and grinding grain flerent kinds as food for horses and cattle. We need legal proceedings to restrain others froments of our rights.

NATIONAL STRAMED GRAIN CO...
Office 7 Exchange Place. Boston, Mass.

Copelius. 75 MADISON-ST.
TARE ELEVATOR.
COMMENTS. 55; CATES. \$3.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Hon. William Bross left yesterday for Cars began running yesterday morning on the new Webster svenue and Centre street line. The Hon. J. A. Bentley, Commissioner of

Washington, D. C., is at the Tremont

Mr. John T. Raymond, the actor, is stop-ping at the Grand Pacific. Mr. H. W. Bergen, mond's agent, is at the same notel. Emil Hoechster wishes it stated that he is not a candidate for the office of Coroner, and that under no circumstances will he be a candidate for any office this fail.

will F. Stewart, the city editor of the Fort Worth (Texas) Daily Democrat, is visiting friends in this city, his former home. He will remain in town about a week.

Several car-loads of trotting horses passed trough the city resterday en route for Milwankee, take part in the races which begin there to morw. Among the lot were Raras, Albemarle, and

Mr. A. C. Hesing left yesterday morning on the Rock Island Road for Arizons. It was stated one weeks ago in The Thibuna that he intended look over the field there, and would stay if he

found an opening.

At 6:30 last evening the tug George B. McClellan, having the schooner Maury in tow, ran into the railing of the approach to Kuzzle street bridge, demolishing the railing, the walk, and a street-ismp. The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (Taiburg Building), was at 8 a. m., 63 degrees; 10 a. m., 67; 12 m., 73; 3 p. m., 75; 8 p. m., 70. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29, 47; 8 p. m., 29, 34.

A new Lodge of Good Templars, under the jurisdiction of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the world, will be organized this evening at 163 wenty-fourth street, by the Rev. Thomas R. Louch, D. R. W. G. T. of the R. W. G. L. of the

George Lee, the employe of the Central Road, who was brought back to yellow fever in connection with Mr. ickness, but the doctor who attended him that death resuited from bilous remittent

The Firemen's Tournament Committee to arrange for President Hayes' reception met yester-day afternoon, but adjourned, after some very gen-eral talk, without doing anything, there being no quorum present. A full meeting, it is expected, will be neld Thursday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock in the Grand Pacific.

At 5 o'clock last evening, as Ald. Baumga and Fritz Grimm were getting into a bugy in for the City-Hall on Lasalle street, the horse k fright and ran away. Ald. Baumgarten was wen out, and Mr. Grimm, who is an employe in Water-Office, had his left hand broken, and h were bruised.

At 8 o'clock last evening Edward Powers, 8 years of age, while at work in the Union Rolling-Mills, was accidentally drawn in between the ollers, tearing the flesh from his left arm to the light with the bone. He was at the total the bone and the second to the last at th the breaking the bone. He was taken to No. 900 Archer avenue, where the limb ated by Dr. Bidwell.

Mr. Samuel James, another of the old ioneers of Cook County, has been laid away to set. Mr. James settled in Thornton about thirty ve years ago, where he has resided up to the time I his death, which occurred in that village Sunay of apoplexy. The deceased was about 63 years d, and was well known throughout the entire panty.

The public schools of the city will open All pupils who have not attended any of ic schools of the city, and also all who lost inection with their school by suspension or

sputy-Coroner Korn yesterday impaneled y in the case of William Boding, who died of a shot wound inflicted at the Folly Theatre by sam Cole, and the inquest will be concluded ay. Cole, who is confined at the t Madison Street Station, states that the ting was purely accidental, and the police are no opinion that he is telling the truth. Several loyes of the theatre were present at the time will testify that the shooting was done while loys were barlesquing behind the scenes the of "Willd Bill."

In THE TRIBUNE of the 14th was published In THE TRIBUNE Of the 14th was published as account of the suicide of Charles F. Hume, in thich it was stated that, just prior to his death, he ras understood to have received a letter from his ather telling him some harsh stories about his life. That lady writes from Great Falls, N. H., the other fact that if the father mentioned any ransgressions they must have been committed by lume himself. She had been separated from him or six years, no divorce having been obtained on ither side to her knowledge. As regards their omestic relations, she considers them too private to make mention of them.

A certain Justice of the Peace advertised A certain Justice of the Peace advertised in Sunday's Trauvax for a servant girl for general housework. By way of a delicate sarcasm he inserted in the ad that no young 'ladies' need apply. Imagine his astonishment therefore that day when myriads of old women—not a young one in the lot-waymed about his house. False teeth, false hair, no teeth, no hair, were the characteristics of each, and some even would have looked natural with a short-stemmed "dudheen" between their lips. The conclusions from the above are several. Don't waste money on sarcasm, especially in an advertisement, and don't advertise for women to call at your house, but rather give the next-door humber, and when they (the women) call be thou conveniently near, and when one that pleases starts up the steps call to her individually. Thus canst thou make thyself beloved of thy neighbors.

that pleases starts up the steps call to her individually. Thus canst thou make thyself beloved of thy neighbors.

Yesterday morning was the time set for the shoemakers who have been on a strike for the past three weeks, to resume work, the differences between them and the manufacturers having been amicably settled at Satarday's meeting. There was a slight hitch in carrying out the programme, however. It was formerly a rule of the Manufacturers' Association that no member should hire men belonging to another shop, but at the meeting Saturday this rule was rescinded, and the men left free-10 work for whoever chose to employ them. It is well known that, of the large noot-and-shoe firms, M. D. Wells and Co. is one that has a Peniteutiary contract. On this account this firm has not been liked by the men, and yesterday morning they were somewhat slow in resuming work at this place, sithough at the other shops they began operations promptly. By noon, however, this teeling had disappeared, and everything was working smoothly.

A telegram received Sunday from the Osage Mission, Kansas, crought the intilligence to the Jesuit Fathers of this city of the death by apoplexy Saturday evening of the Rev. James C. Van Goch, S. J., formerly, for many years, attached to the Church of the Holy Family, West Twelfth street, and widely known throughout the country as a sealous and effective missionary. He was the companion of Father Smarins during the last years of the mission works of that cloquent Jesuit. Later he was associated with Fathor Damen in similar duties, from which he was released a few years ago, and transferred to Mijwankee, where he had the pastoral charge of the Church of the Holy Name. At the same time he acted in the capacity of Chaplain to the Soldiers' Home, Milwanke. He was greatly beloved by all the old crippled veterans in that stylum for friendless warriors, and great was their sorrow when, about a year ago, he was assigned by his ecclesiastical superiors to the Osage Mission. Ramsa, where he has died at the

province of that Society. He entered Nov. 10, 1856, and made his last vows Ang. 15, 1869.

THE WHISKY INTEREST.

The Chicago distillers held a lively matine eyesteriany at the office of H. H. Shreldit & Co. The occasion was not on account of differences among the local prethren, but was due to the presence of Mr. Francis, one of the whisky kings of Peoria, at whose suggestion the meeting was beid. He came up here to feel the pulse, as it were, of the Chicago distillers, and at the same time protest against any forther newspaper assaults on the integrity of the Peoria whisky men, who, he said, wore robes as white as those of angels. After he had unloaded the grievances which bore heavily on his heart, he was subjected to some very frank questions by Mesers. Powell, Abel, Burroughs, Lynch, and Rush, who pointedly told him that they had made no personal stack, but that they nad directed their remarks and complaints against the very unsatisfactory condition of affairs relative to the collection of the whisky tax which had prevailed in Peoria. They mildly suggested that the birds had fluttered before they were hit, but, if they chose to do so, it was nooody's business but their own. Some references were made by Mr. Francis to the fact that for fifteen years the honesty of the Peoria distillers had never been impeached; but when Tom Lynch inquired how they afforded to sell highwines for \$1.25 at the time the fax was \$2. the subject was dropped, and the conversation took another tack. Mr. Francis soon discovered that the Chicago brethren knew what they were talking about: and when it was suggested to him that the effect of the publication of which he complained was to bring the Peoria market from \$1.00 to \$1.00, be grace-paily accepted the situation and promised that the

distillers of his town would cordially co-operate with the Chicago men in their efforts to have the whisky tax collected with uniformity throughout the country. After a session of about two hours, the meeting, which was of a rather informal character, adjourned,—the Chicago men feeling satisfied that they had by a large majority secured the best of the conference.

best of the conference.

His CUP WAS PULL.

Scene at a Justice Court on Adams street—Complaining witness (a olg-fated, red-faced, heavy-jawed woman): "He's drnuk and disorderly contin'ally, beat his wife, and he's a loafer and ne good at all. He ought to be in jail, so he had." Defendant, a meek, red-eyed, bent-jawed man, bald as to his head and swollen as to his cars "If the Court please, that's my, mother-in-law." (Sits down in tears.)

"If the Court please, that's my mother-in-in-Sits down in tears."

The Court—That settles it! You're discharged.

You're up is chock full.

And as his Honor lays down the papers he adds:

"God belp you."

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

The Court How the memory of the Court.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

A tablet from the memory of the Court.

Tremons House—Col. James Langhila, Denver: the Rev. J. W. Woods, Allentown: F. O. W'st. Lubioner: the Rev. J. W. Woods, Allentown: F. O. W'st. Lubioner: College of the College

THE CITY-HALL.

Ald. Ryan and Stauber will leave this norning for a run up to Waukesha, where they will remain several days.

The Treasurer's receipts yesterday amounted to \$5,049.21. The disbursements were \$21,-000, of which some \$20,500 was for the purpose of paying revenue warrants through a draft on New

Building permits were issued yesterday to oseph C. Coe to erect a two-story and cellar stor and dwelling at No. 101 West Adams street, to cost \$3,000; and to Carl Helize to erect a three-story and basement store and dwelling at No. 1073 Milwaukee avenue, to cost \$5,000.

The report of Dr. Wright, Registrar of Vital Statistics, for the week ending Saturday, Aug. 24, shows the total number of deaths in the city for that period to have been 195. The principal causes of death were cholera infantum, of which there were 42 cases; convulsions, 17: diarrhen, 9: diphtheria, 5; entero colites, 6; cerebro spinal meningitis, 7; pithisis pulmonalis, 14; teething, 5. The number of deaths for the corresponding week in 1877 was 187, or an ingrease for this year of 8. Out of the 195 cases, seventy-two wore under 1 year of age, thirty-five from 1 to 2. thirteen from 2 to 3, fourteen from 3 to 20, fourteen from 20 to 30, twenty-one from 30 to 40, six from 40 to

Sixth, Seventh, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Wards.

The expenditures this year, up to the 1st of August, for repairing and cleaning the streets, amounted to \$10.733 for the North Division, \$16,798 for the South Division, and \$33,150 for the West Division. Deducting the 15 per cent which is supposed to never be collected, there remained at that date of the appropriations for the three divisions \$23,207 for the North, \$34,202 for the South, and \$41,480 for the West. The expenditures for July were, respectively, \$2,520,94,096, and \$6,937. The Mayor has recently obtained these agures as a matter of information, it having been claimed on one or two occasions that the appropriations were being too rapidly exhausted. The figures show that up to the 1st of August but little over one-half of the appropriations had been expended, from which it would appear that there is a sufficient fund on hand to pay for what cleaning and repairing will necessarily have to be done this year.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

Friday will be the last day of service for September term of the County Court. The County Collector yesterday sold considerable property on account of the sixth installment of the South Park special assessment. No ther property was offe The calendar in the County Court shows

that insane cases will be called Monday, but one of the Bailiffs says that the calendar does not amount to anything, and that the insane will be tried to-

The Committee on Equalization will meet this morning to resume the consideration of the Town of Lake complaints. The Committee ex-pects to dispose of all of the complaints this week, and next week to prepare a report for the State Board of Equalization. Judge Loomis was back from his vacation yesterday, and he was over at his Court long

Judge Looms was back from his vacation yesterday, and he was over at his Court long enough to discharge Mrs. Ernestine Kappee, who had been arrested for owing some one \$40. The discharge is only temporary, however, as a further hearing is to be had in a few days.

hearing is to be had in a few days.

A week ago, the Board gave authority to the Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts to make certain necessary improvements in the sewerage of the Jail. The Committee has acted, and yesterday, to initiate the work, caused an additional sixinch water supply to be added, the connection being made from Illinois street. Add to this improvement the perfection of the sewerage plans adopted, and already tested, and the jail will be provided with as perfect sewerage as any building in the city.

Some weaks ago two (14 years). Some weeks ago two "experts" were appointed by the Board to test the efficacy of the smoke-burners placed in the building over a year ago. Without discussing the merits of the burners, it is enough to say that they have not been paid for because the gentleman putting them in refused to "come down" to an ex-Commissioner, and hence the dailying and the employment of "experts." The amount involved is only \$800, and the "experts" will go to work to-day, and, it is expected, report to the Board at its next meeting. There has already been considerable lighting over the matter, and the indications are that more is to follow.

The figures showing the expenditures of The figures showing the expenditures of the Insane Asylum, as compared with those of the County Hospital, for drugs and liquors have created quite a breeze, and everybody outside of the "Ring" confesses that the discrepancy cannot be explained honestly. The "reform" members of the Board are inclined to the idea that a collusion exists between the Hospital druggist and the constractor, and all the circumstances would seem to confirm the suspicion. There never has been a doubt of the incompetency of the Hospital management, but faures seem to indicate that there has been something worse, and those of the Board not a party to the iniquity should see to it that the fraud is exposed.

never paid out through the Sub-Treasu other Government depots, and were only of the mint for the Chinese trade, and nothing

CRIMINAL.

Michael Stiegel, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses from Joseph Listor, was heard by Justice Hammill yesterday and hon-

An owner is wanted at the West Twelfth Street Station for a patent lever full jeweled silver hunting-case watch, Arnold Adams & Co., London, makers, which was found upon a thief

Gilman M. Sargent, who was arrested last week charged with concealing mortgaged property, was arrested again yesterday upon a combinini alleging larceny as bailee. The combinant is H. C. Walker, and the property involved is a grocer's wagon. Sargent gave \$200 bonds before Justice Pollak for a hearing Aug. 29.

At 9 o'clock last evening an unprovoked quarrel occurred on the corner of Clinton and Madison streets, in the coarse of which a raman amed James bay frew a knife and made several lunges at William Wersching, of No. 184 Chicago avenue, and finally succeeded in cutting him on the ieft arm. Day was locked up by Officer John Hooley.

Detectives Scott and Watson yesterday arrested, at No. 331 North Wells street, a fellow named dames Knights who was suspected of the burglarly of Ald. Conrad Niedemeyer's residence, No. 107 First street. Milwankee. When arrested a pawn ticket was found in his possession, which led to the recovery of a gold watch and chain. There was about \$750 worth of property stolen.

There was about \$750 worth of property stolen.

Officers Bodmer and Herrick, of the North Division force, yesterday arrested Harry Laurel, alias "Happy Jack," whom Lieut. McGarigle had located upon a telegram from Paducah. Ky., where he is wanted for several burglaries and larcenies, including, it is said, an \$8,000 bank robbery. The prisoner was locked up at the Central Station, to await the arrival of an officer with the proper requisition papers.

The case of George Close, alias "Brooklyn," and Michael Haley, alias "Texas," came up or examination before Justice Haines yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. The prisoners, who, as it is well known, are under arrest on suspicion of knowing something of the La Grange mueder, desired a continuance until the 2d of September, which was granted, the prosecution consenting. The hour was fixed at 10 sharp, and it is expected that another important witness will be on hand at that time.

At 8:30 Sunday evening an altercation took

At 8:30 Sunday evening an altercation took place between Mrs. Annie Miller and Mrs. Ellen Daw, of Nos. 102 and 104 Bontield street, caused by an old grudge. The husbands of each also interiered, and in the scrimmage that ensued Alexander Miller cut Denis Daw in the right arm and thigh with a pocket-knife. Dr. Bidwell pronounced the wounds not dangerous. Miller was arrested and held in \$600 bail to the 31st, and both women were held in \$200 each to keep the peace for one year.

Justice Haines continued all the criminal Justice Haines continued all the criminal cases on his docket yesterday as follows: Close and Haiey, the alleged murderers of Clark at La Grange, to Sept. 2: W. H. Ramstead, charged with perjury and concealing mortgaged or operty, till today: Gilman M. Sargent, accused of concealing mortgaged property, to Sept. 2: Detective George Heinzman, charged with false imprisonment, to Sept. 2: Dennis Fitzgerald. charged by Mike McDonald with obtaining money under false pretenses by means of cartage tickets of the firm of Hibbard & Spencer, to Sept. 5.

Last Friday Police-Magistrate Bell, of the Last Friday Police-Magistrate Bell, of the Town of Lemont, held the Roach family—father, mother, and 14-year-old son—to the Criminal Court in bonds of \$200 each for the alleged larceny of \$180 from a man named McFadden, Capiain of a canal-boat. It is said that the boy took some milk down to the canal-boat and there saw McFadden lying upon the deck asleep. The \$180 were lying beside him, having rolled out of his boot, where he carried his wealth. The boy took the roll of bills and hid it in a stone pile, told his parents, and they connived at the keeping of it.

At an analy bour, westerday morning Of.

they connived at the Keeping of it.

At an 'early hour yesterday morning Officer Dan Crowley, of the West Madison Street Station, ran across two notorious thieves, named James, alias 'Doe' Farmer, and John Mellen, who were hanging about the Adams street viaduct,—a very good location for highway robbery. Mellen is only recently out of the Penitentiary, and Farmer is well known in the North Division, and was arrested there for vagrancy as late as last Friday afternoon. It is thought that Farmer threw away a watch as he was being arrested, and it is believed that he has been implicated in some recent highway robberies and burglaries. Mellen drew a revolver and threatened

A PROCURESS.

HER ATTEMPTS TO SECURE A VICTIM. Last year a gentleman and his wife, who had een long in Europe, returned to this country, ringing with them a girl whom they had met in weden. It was their intention, after their return, reverses came, and they were unable to carry out their intention. She accordingly had to shift for herself, and began earning her living as a seam-

English fluently.

A few months ago a lady stopping at one of the hotels sent to her to come and see her. She told her that she wanted to take her along to the city where she was living and to employ her as a seamstress, paying her \$5 a week, and giving her her her board. She had been recommended to her, she said, by persons on the North Side, for whom the girl had worked. The offer was a fair one, and the girl accepted, and left with the lady. On reaching the place of their destination, they went to a fine, handsomely-furnished house, where the girl was assigned to an excellent room. She hadn't been there more than a day or so, however, before she discovered that she had been led into a brothel. There were a number of girls there, whose brazeu manners and painted faces first gave her an intimation that something was wrong.

About the second day after her arrival her employer, who had said nothing on the subject of sewing, asked her to dress up and come down into the parior. This she refused to do, and stated her doubts as to the character of the house. The woman admitted the truth of her suspicions, and urged her with all the arguments in her power to waive her scruples and adopt the new course of life. She described to her in glowing colors the profits and pleasures of prostitution, its easy life, and its fine clothes. The girl, however, was not to be persuaded, and refused to go down. The woman hen told her to give up the key of her room, which she refused to do, and, after the woman left, locked the door and piled her trunks against it. She was kept in the house four days, during which time the usual arguments were resorted to to induce her to abandon her resistence. Finally she threatened that, if she was not released, she would do something which would create such a stir and excitement as to bring trouble upon the woman. This was interpreted into a threat to come on the woman. This was interpreted into a threat to come on the woman for the proposed of the depth occasionally of jumping out of the window, but it was so high up she feared she would kill herself. Before her released, however, she was made to swear that she would attend to the condition of the condition of the characteristic to the here of the cond

ing the following Campaign Committee for the coming election: First Ward, L. T. Jacobs, James J. Healey, W. H. King: Second Ward, William C. Carroll, H. S. Vall, F. C. Vierling; Third Ward, D. E. Hall, Col. J. M. Allen, John H. Roberts; Fourth Ward, R. W. Ready, E. F. Brooks, T. B. Marshall; Fifth Ward, Charles S. Schoreck, Martin Best, J. F. Nelson; Sixth Ward, G. W. Barron, T. Larson; Seventh Ward, J. Dn Quid, O. L. Dudley, Patrick K. McGrath; Eighth Ward, J. Wilson, Joseph F. Canfield, Alonzo Hannis; Ninth Ward, John R. Floyd, A. Nlemann, Julius C. Wentermeyer; Teath Ward, J. H. Craven, J. H. Matson, William Emmel; Eleventh Ward, M. E. Dicson, J. Reynolds, J. H. Weaver; Twelfth Ward, Owen Stnart, Legrand Perce, E. C. Root; Thirteenth Ward, James Quirk, J. L. Bennett, G. F. Gould; Fourteenth Ward, Inderman; Sixteenth Ward, James Quirk, J. L. Mullius, Thomas Turney, R. H. Norton; Eighteenth Ward, Angustus I. Chetlam, J. Harper, J. A. Roif.

The Secretary read the resolution passed at the last meeting. This resolution, offered by W. W. Roberts, was to the effect that the Union Veteran Club in a body attoud the reception to be given to President Hayes by the soldiers and saliors of the late War. That resolution, it will be remembered, was laid upon the table by a vote of 15 to 14.

hate War. That resolution, it will be remembered, was laid upon the table by a vote of 15 to 14.

moved to reconsider the vote. The motion was carried, and he then offered a long string of resolutions as follows:

Whereas, The President of the United States did at the City of Atlanta. Ga., in addressing an andience composed inzelygof men who, during the late Rebellion, were arrayed in arms against the General Government, seeking its overshrow by force, say that there was nothing discreditable to the South and certainly nothing specially creditable to the North that the War turned out as it did; and turned out as it did; and turned out as it did; and was something discreditable to the South and certainly nothing specially creditable to the North that the War turned out as it did; and was to be in this city the firmen's Tourament in September pext, at the invitation and as the guest of the Committee haying the matter in charge; and was knease, Efforts are being made by certain individuals to secure the attendance of this Club as an organization of veteran soldiers at a proposed reception of the President; therefore

Resolved, That the Chicago Union Veteran Club, representing the remaints of shattered battalions that once stood where the President stood, and faced the men he faced, under circumstances that left no doubt as to a difference of principle contended for the contended of the loyalty of the North and its final electat was and ever will be discreditable; that the loyalty of the North and its final electat was and ever will be discreditable; that the boyalty of the patriotic Union men to preserve the mation and fag of their fathers.

Resolved, That, while we cheriah a profound respect for the exalted office of Chief Magtatrate of this great country, and disciain all desire discreditable; that is not descreditable for the texted office of Chief Magtatrate of this great country, and disciain all desire discreditable shade of the contended of the fathers.

Resolved, That, while we cheriah a profound respect t

body of veterans of the Northwest, to attend as an organization on such occasion. The Chair ruled that the substitute was out of order on the ground that it was argumentative, motions not being permitted to contain any argument. There were several speeches, however, from members who were so boiling over with entusiasm that they couldn't wait for a good legal opportunity to orate.

Mr. E. F. Brooks took exception to certain remarks that were made in The TRIBURE regarding the proceedings at the last meeting. The Club didn't object to giving President Hayes a reception, as was untimated in that article; but what was meant by the proceedings was that the Club did not wish to indorse President Hayes' Atlanta speech.

The Chairman said that
AS A PERSONAL EXLANATION
he wished to say that the Club was not run in the
interest of any man or candidate. He himself has
never expected to use his position as President of
the Club in advancing his own political plans.
The Secretary, by general request, read the resolutions passed at the last meeting, and also the
substitute. A vote was then taken upon sustaining the decision of the Chair. ng the decision of the Chair.

The Club voted to sustain the Chair by a vote o

The Club voted to sustain the Chair by a vote of 29 to 20.

Mr. Pratt then offered the same resolutions as an amendment, instead of a substitute. It was moved to lay the resolutions upon the table.

Mr. Scribner said that he had a great deal of respect for the office of President of the United States. When the speaker served four years in the War, he believed that he was on the right side and that the Southern people were on the wrong side. So thinking, he could not indorse the sentiments of President Hayes in his speech at Atlanta. He read extracts from that oration, and said that, as a soidier, he could not accept the doctrines given out by the President. the President. Col. Ricaby stated that he seconded the views of

the preceding speaker in regard to the bad taste of the speech of the President at Atlanta. However, he could not overlook the fact that the President was a soldier, and a brave soldier, in the War; and the honor that the Club might pay him would be paid to his military record rather than to the office which he now filled. which he now filled.

Mr. C. A. Story agreed with Col. Ricaby. It was
the duty of all good citizens and loyal men to
gather around the President, who was their former comrade.

Ar. Charles Armstrong was sorry that this matter had ever come up. It was unfortunate in many respects that the Crob had discussed this question. But now that it had come up, the Cluo should act reely and nonestly. There seemed to be a tenden-

LET THE PRESIDENT DOWN BASY. LET THE PRESIDENT DOWN MASI.

Because he was the President, was that any reason for not criticising his language and actions. The Club should take independent action. He therefore moved to lay the whole matter on the table.

The motion was declared not debatable, but, by common canaent. Gen. Julius White made a few The motion was declared not debatable, but, by common consent, Gen. Julius White made a few remarks. He understood by the speech of the President at Atlanta that the President respected the Southern men who had fought in the Rebellion because they were of hotest opinion, —not because they were fighting for the right cause.

Mr. Bolton said there was a great difference between doing honor to President Hayes and to Gen. Hayes, one of the boys in blue.

Gen. Martin Beem said that if the Club voted to lay the question upon the table it would live to regret that action. The speaker rehearsed the virtues of President Hayes has a man, a citizen, and a President. He referred to the speech of Hayes at Atlanta, and said that the worst that could be said of it was that it was unfootunate in expression.

The motion to lay on the table was lost by a vote of 29 to 21.

On the original resolution the yeas and nays were called with the following result: Yeas, 32; nays, 13.

Comrades Hawks, Why, Scribner, Bolton, Curties, Dyer, and Stewart for a propointed a committee to arrange for the recoption to the President.

The Club then adjourned until Monday evening.

THE OLD SETTLERS. THEIR PICKIC AT WRIGHT'S GROVE.

The best-enjoyed festivity of the year to many Chicagoans is the Old Settlers' picnic, which has come to be a regular institution, and the occasion of much interest among those comparative veterans who have spent a generation or less in this locality. It is too much trouble to recount what they have It is too much trouble to recount what they have undergone,—to describe how they have seen the mudhole and Indian trading station grow into Chicago. And, really, that doesn't affect the picalic anyway. It was held yesterday in Wright's Grove, with an attendance comfortably filling that inclosure, which showed that 5,000 or 6,000 persons were present. The weather was all that could be asked, and the conduct of the picnickers was a model of propriety. On entering the ground was a model of propriety. On entering the ground it became each person's duty to secure from the clerks a purple gold-fringed badge on which was printed the year when the wearer came to Cheago. Then it became an imperative duty to get one, two, or several beers, for which there was ample and profuse opportunity, as the grove was studded. profuse opportunity, as the grove was studded with stands each dispensing the product of a differ-ent brewer, and no end of waiters struggled with the crowds. At the end of the preliminary beer

mes of all who registered as have SETTLED HERE PREVIOUS TO

present the following list is presented, showing the names of all who registered as having SETTLED HERE PREVIOUS TO 1840.

To have brought the list down any later would have made it too long for these columns. Taking only residents prior to 1840, it is as follows: J. A. Oliver, 1839; M. Rogers, 1836; J. O'Neil, 1838; R. Davis, 1836; E. Rees, 1836; M. Schmidt, 1835; C. Miller, 1835; S. Haas, 1839; L. Raas, 1839; L. Russ, 1837; R. V. Daden, 1826; M. Matzecher, 1832; Horatio Hill, 1836; M. Mathes, 1846; J. H. Dixon, 1837; C. W. Spear, 1839; L. Saer, 1840; W. H. Storo, 1834; C. Rwilliams, 1837; B. F. Allison, 1839; P. Casey, 1833; A. Ferguson, 1836; J. F. Smith, 1836; G. P. Hansen, 1839; C. McDonnell, 1886; Thomas Ferris, 1835; J. L. Wilson, 1834; J. Kuhl, 1837; A. B. Johnson, 1837; M. Miller, 1835; G. G., F. W., and J. G. Pusheck, 1839; A. H. Fosket, 1839; James Lane, 1835; Jonnos Atzel, 1836; G. F. P. Robb, 1838; M. J. J. O'Neil, 1839; J. Wolf, 1834; O. W. Stoughton, 1833; Thomas Atzel, 1836; T. P. Robb, 1838; M. Backer, 1837; J. Churchill, 1839; E. R. Vandercook, 1838; Hiram Woodbury, 1837; J. Sweeney, 1838; V. A. Boyle, 1833; M. Backer, 1837; J. Churchill, 1839; E. R. Vandercook, 1838; P. Schurts, 1833; J. Peters, 1839; Mrs. Tallman, 1838; D. Goetzler, 1839; C. Poser, 1838; P. Letz, 1836; G. W. Hale, 1830; A. Schloff, 1836; A. Naton, 1835; A. B. Morgan, 1834; J. Rober, 1835; H. A. Morgan, 1837; G. M. Gray, 1834; B. Balley, 1834; A. R. Morgan, 1834; J. Rober, 1836; J. W. B. Balley, 1836; Mrs. A. R. Suter, 1840; P. H. Hoyne, 1840; M. Wolcott, 1835; A. B. Kellogz, 1838; W. C. P. Holden, 1836; A. B. Kellogz, 1838; W. C. P. Holden, 1836; A. M. Satter, 1840; Mary Olsen, 1836; Mrs. Archibald Clybourn, 1846; Maria A. Strelle, 1839; Mrs. M. Berg, 1837; Am Adama, 1836; Anton Berg, 1834; J. B. Peters, 1846; H. Fuller, 1839; Mrs. M. Berg, 1837; Am Adama, 1836; Anton Berg, 1834; J. B. Peters, 1846; H. Fuller, 1839; J. W. Steele, 1836; M. L. A. Doolitie, 1838; W. Woodeuff, 1839; J. Wild, 1840; J. B. Peters, 1846; H. Fuller,

Chinese lanterns and torches. But, such is the perversity of numan nature, those parts badly lighted were fully as much frequented as those where the light was best.

It remains only to say that the picnic was a success in every way, for which credit is due to the officers of the Association, the more prominent ones being Emil Hoechster, President; Fritz Goetze, Secretary; and J. C. Zernitz, Treasurs.

ARCHERY.

THE PIRST PUBLIC EXHIBITION of archery ever given in this city occurred at the White Stocking grounds yesterday afternoon, the contestants being teams from Highlaud Park and Chicago. The Highland Park team consisted of H. C. Carver, W. M. Goodridge, C. G. Hammond, and F. P. Holt; while Chicago was represented by A. G. Spalding, J. C. Haines, I. S. Collins, and S. E. Egan. The conditions of the match were that each team should shoot at thirty, forty, and sixty ward ranges, each man to shoot thirty arrows. sixty yard ranges, each man to shoot thirty arrows

When the time for play to be called, 3 o'clock, arrived, there was an audience of nearly 1,000 persons present, and fully one-half of these were ladies and children, showing that the gentle sex are taking a fancy to the sport, and in fact it is aiready rapidly superseding croquet in their esteem, as the position taken by an archer is well calculated to show off a pretty form, and energetic young colored men can be secured at a small expense to chase and recover the arrows which go wide of the mark. It is also very high-toned, and has been in favor among the fashionacie people in England for several generations. All these things will tend to make archery fushionable, and the exhibition yesterday will doubtless do much to augment the feeling in its favor that already exists.

which are simply unocarable, and certainly are a disgrace to our otherwise most beautiful and charming city. Day after day, when pure, fresh air has been needful to life and health, we have been forced to close our windows, and, even then, the horrible smell could not be kept out. Yet what must it be to the sick, of whom we know there is must it be to the sick, of whom we know there is no small number? In this city of 600,000 inhabitants I wonder they do not rise en masse, and rid themselves of this nuisance. Is there no way to banish it? I know you are burdened with complaints from the beople, but I am a lady, and I appeal to you, and through you, to every gentleman in the City of Cheago, if for no other reason than that our sex look to you for protection, to save us, to free us, from this one torment. Perhaps I speak too strongly, but I have a sister who is an invalid, and I know too much cannot be said to express what the sick of this city suffer, to say nothing of those who are well, on account of the insufferable odors that almost constantly fill our houses. Most sincerely.

A LADY.

ACCORDING TO THE STATEMENTS OF ITS OFFICEES

segments, but fleerers seem to imagene that there is a street that the second of the personnel and the proposal control of the personnel and the personnel and the personnel control of the personnel and the personnel control of the pers

THE COUNTY BOARD.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The regular weekly meeting of the County Board was held yesterday afternoon, all of the members present except Mr. Conly.

A communication was read from Mesars. Ecty & Periolat offering to surrender their right to the use of the fence around the Court-House Square on the condition that the county have them \$1.00. ition that the county pay them \$1,000. Re

A communication was read from the County Attorney recommending the appointment of Warren J. Ellinwood, Daniel S. Heffron, and J. S. Peterson as delegates to the State Agricultural Fair, to be held at Freeport, Sept. 16. Referred.

The Clerks of the several courts reported the amount of jurors' certificates issued the last quarter, as follows: Cruminal Court, \$3.609; Circuit Court, \$3.479; County Court, \$1.19; and Supeperior Court, \$2.781. Referred.

POOL-HOUSE AND INSANE ASTLUM.

The Warden of the Insane Asylum and Poor-House submitted a report of the expenditures, etc., for July. It showed that there were 634 persons in the Poor-House, July 1, and that tweety-tix had been discharged, leaving 608 immafes Ang. 1. The expenses had been \$4.319, of which \$511 had been for fuel, \$1,477 for meat, \$676 for groceries, \$500 for flour, and \$373 for salaries. At the Insane Asylum the number of inmates had been, July 1, 393, and since then sixteen had been admitted, leaving Aug. 1, 406 immates. The expenses had amounted to 5,633, of which \$635 had been for fuel, \$1,190 for meat, \$635 for groceries, \$510 for flour, and \$1,427 for salaries. The report was referred.

A majority of the Committee on Public Service reported in favor of making the award for burying the county's paupers to Daniel Hessermer, at his old of \$2.25.

Mr. Bradley, from the same Committee, pre-

known" had been buried the last six months, forty-seven "known" persons had been buried. The low bidders, it was clear to him, had bid simply to get the contract, and they proposed to make their money in another way. He knew Hessermer, and was in favor of the award being made to him.

Mr. Mullov was opposed to the majority report, and confessed that a portion of the Board formed a band of "robbers" and "thieves," and wanted to know how it was that the "reform" members. Mr. Boese especially, could favor making the award to Hessermer, whose old was \$1.20 higher than the lowest bidder.

The minority report was finally put apon its adoption, and lost, by a rote of 7 to 7, and suosequently the majority report was adopted by the following vote:

**Yeas—Ayars. Rocse, Burling. Fitzgerald, Lenzen.

Yeas—Ayars. Boese, Burling. Pitzgerald, Lepzen Meyer, Spofford, Mulloy, Scane—9. Nays—Bradiey, Cleary, Hoffmann, Tabor, Wheeler—5

H. F. COY. HE CANNOT GET OUT.

About a month or so ago II. F. Coy, an old res ad stood well among his friends and neighbor was arrested on complaint of Mr. Gray, of Boston for swindling, forging, etc. . It seems that Gray who was quite wealthy, was in the habit of sendin his surplus funds to Coy for the purpose of havin the latter loan them on Chicago real estate There was very little about the match to decribe. The stalwart young men who took part in it acted very much as they might have done when not of the primitive siyle used by youngstars. The targets were circular ones, four feet in dismeter, and covered with paper, on which were painted four rings and a centre, the outside ring being whits, the second tolack, the third bine, the black, tarer, in the black provided the middle of the best hand, but Coy was not to be satisfied with the white ring counted one for the shooter; in the black tarer, in the black provided the Highland Park team, who is acknowledged to be the best shot in the West, and among the best in the country, did the best of all, making a score of 143. The standing of the teams at the conclusion of this range was:

When it came to the forty-yard shoot, Chicago did not do quite as well as at the shorter distance, securing but 390; while the countrymen marked up 415 to their credit, leaving the home team still in the lead, however. Carver and Egan made the former getting 148, and Evan 103. On the last range the Chicagos again showed their superiority, scoring 196 to 185 oy the Parkites. The score in formed to chicagos again showed their superiority, scoring 196 to 185 oy the Parkites. The score in the contract of the Tribune.

Chicago.

Chicago. There would have been no difficulty in doing to

THE CAMP-GROUND.

The great crowd of Sunday has left, but still a goodly number remain, both saints and sinners. The work is urged vigorously as the end of the meeting approaches, with a fair prospect that at the close there will be few of the regular attendants who have not enlisted themselves under th banner of the Cross. Greater effort is being made in the prayer and devotional meetings. They were thronged yesterday with anxious men and womer seeking the light, and many conversions are re-

The Rev. T. Strowbridge preached at the Taber-nacle ar 10:30 a. m., taking for his text, "The Queen of the South shall rise up in the judgment with this generation, and shall condemn it, for she came from the ntiemost parts of the earth to hear the wisdom of Solomon, and behold, a greater than Solomon is here."

The Sabbath-school was, as usual, interesting, both for the old and young. The Rev. George Chase, of the Stock-Yards, addressed the children. Nearly every child in the school repeated a verse from the Bible.

The Rev. Mr. Marsh, of Grant place, preached at 5 p. m. from the text, "Because the creature itself also shall be delivered from the bondage of corruption into the giorious licerty of the children of God."

Miss Jennie Hewes Caldwell preached last evening. Queen of the South shall rise up in the judgment

Miss Jennie Hewes Caldweil preached isst even-ing.

The minisiers expected upon the ground to-day and to-morrow are: The Rev. Fr. Thomas, the Rev. M. M. Parkhurst, and the Rev. F. Harding. Among the arrivals are: F. D. Hemenway, A. J. Brown and wife, Miss Lulu dannister, C. F. Bradley, Evanston; the Rev. George Chase, Stock-Yards; the Rev. F. Swartz, Mrs. C. P. Brogder, Father Whitehead, Chicago.

SUBURBAN.

LAKE.

The residence of Mr. Muir, the florist, which is The residence of Mr. Muir, the florist, which is situated on Fifty-fifth street, corner of Scammon avenne, was the scene of a daring robbery Saturday evening. The robbers, several in number, effected an entrance to the house through a cellar window, and intimidated the occupants by presenting a cocked revolver at the head of each. One young lady escaped through a window and went to the nearest neighbors, half a mile away. The burglars, in the meantime, secured what money Mr. Muir had about him, which, fortunately for him, was only \$30. One of Mr. Muir's men had quite a large sum of money which they did not find. After runmaging the trunks and drawers they beat a hasty retreat. Sergt. Gahan was notified, and Sunday succeeded in canturing the whoie gang. Their names are John Cunningham, James Powers, and James Hartford.

SAIT LAKE, U. T., Aug. 26.—A Mormon with two wives took them before the Third District Court in this city to-day, asking for naturalization papers for the second wife. She answered affirmatively to the question whether she was living in polygamy, whereupon the District Attorney objected that she was not of good

ndylses polygamons when he hereafter, matter in which the law of the land is of, to call themselves by their

The latest crinkle in letter-paper sachet triple carbolize." Smell lieviales anxiety in distant friends

Mansman's Peptonized Beef Tonic is the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutrition properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beef, out contains blood-making, force generating, and life-sustaining proporties; is a valuable in all enfeebled conditions, whether is result of exthaustion, nervous prostratioa, one work, or acute disease; and in every form of the bility, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. It is friendly and helpful to the sedelicate stomach. Caswell, Harand & Co., per prietors, New York. icate stomach. Core.

GARNE-STAUFFER-Aug. 26, by the Rev. b. Clinton Locke, at the residence of the bride's parent 380 Wabash-av., Matao F. Garne, of San Francisca b. Clara B. Stauffer. No cards.

MARRIAGES.

HARKNESS Ema J., wife of Lisie B. Ha BROWN-Aug. 25, 1878, Frederick T. Bro ears. uneral from residence of parents, corner Freier Larrabee-sta., Lake View, Tuesday, Aug. 27, m.

McCORMICK—Sunday, Aug. 25, W. H. Me Funeral from his father-in-law's residence, and-av., Tuesday, Aug. 27, 11 a. m. Car

ichard and Jonana Stiller.
Funeral from his late residence, 234 De Korenuesday, Aug. 27, at 2 p. m. Friends are invited.
LEE—On Monday, the 26th lust., in this city, 1

A TRIED REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS Those who suffer from disorder or maction wer will never get the upper-hand of the rgan so long as they use such irrational res organ so long as they use such irrational remains as blue-pill, calomel, and podophyllin. But free the fried and popular medicine, Hostener's two ach Bitters, they may expect relief with a certain tryof obtaining it. The influence of the bine upon the great biliary gland is direct, powerful and speedily felt. The relief afforced is not a modic, but complete and permanent. The sales mess of the skin, fulred appearance of the turns indigestion, construences, necadache, manes, passing the skin, construences, necadache, necadache, necadache, necadache, necadache, necadache, necadache, necadach ness of the skin, farred appearance of the to indigestion, constreness, feedneder, masses, through the right side and shoulder, in fact, it companies to 4 the obstinate companie a treity and promptly removed by a copies of the estimable in sticine, in cenall of which testing constantly emainting from every quarier and all classes of society.

W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO.

FURNITURE,&c AUCTION, We mesday, Aug. 28, at 10 o'c e 175 Ran lolph-st. W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctio 3 RESIDENCE LOTS

Proating south on Irving Park Boulevard, near the depot. IN IRVING PARK WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28. at 11 o'clock in more 175 flant Candolph 45. W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers THE ENTIRE FURNITURE

TEN ROOMS

AT AUCTION. Wednesday, Aug. 28, at 10 o'clock, On Fourth Floor of 194 South Clark-st

Chamber Seta, Turkish Chairs, C. S. Chairs, Rockes, Wardrooss, M. Top Tables, Excension Tables, Erras, Mattresses, Springs, Bedding, Tostet Seta, Gas, Jatures, Mosquito Bars, &c., being the entire scale of swell furnished rooms.

W. A. BUTFERS, LONG & CO., Auctiona. Chattel Mortgage Sale. TWO POOL TABLES COMPLETE.

Bar Counter, Saloon Vixtures, &c.,
AT AUCTION,
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 2s, at 10 o'clock at on W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Anetioneri. REGULAR THURSDAY'S TRADE SALE

Dry Goods, Clothing, Notions, Furnishing Goods, Etc., PHONISDAY, Aug. 128, at 9:30 o'clock, at our Assolution store, 179 & 717 Kandelpha-et.
W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Augthorers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., @ apg 70 Wabash-av. RECULAR TRADE SALE DRY GOODS,

Tuesday, Aug. 27, 9:30 a.m. Fine Clothing, Fur Hats, Fine Cutlery, Underwear, Linens.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Another Great Catalogue Auction Sal

OF BOOTS, SHOES,

AND SLIPPERS, On Wednesday, Aug. 28, at 9:30 a. m. prompt. Full and complete lines of all grades and kinds of custom-made work necessary for a retailer's full stock will be sold.

This will be a choice sale and in the interest of an ouyers to attend. Goods and catalogues ready for inspection Monday.

(Bit), P. GORE & CO., (88 and 70 Wabsan-sy.

By CHAS, E. RADDIN & CO., WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28,

SALEOF

Hats and Caps, Notions, &c. This sale will comprise 1,500 LOTS,

Dry Goods, Clothing, Carpets

Which are positively to be SOLD without reserve.
CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO. 500 SAMPLE LOTS BOOTS AND SHOES

AT AUCTION, TUESDAY, August 27. A very desirable line.
CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
Auctioneers, 78 & 80 Randolph-st.
TUESDAY'S SALR, Aug. 57, at 9:30 a. B...
NEW AND SECOND-HAND PURNITURE, Carpeta, and General Household Goods, General Mo-chandise, &c., &c., ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Averioners.

CLOTHES CLEANING. DYE Goods of all kinds. Silks, Woolens. Veivets, Mixed Goods, Shawla. Sacques, etc., etc., handsomely decleased, and repaired at small est-cleased, and repaired at small est-pense. Orders received and returned by express.

Boston Fancy Steam Dye House, 158 Ininois-st., 285 West Madison-st., and 150 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

HAIR GOODS. HARR GOODS.

My Pat. SARATON: A WAYE of natural carly hair improves wonan's icoks wonderfully. Sent C. O. B. other fifer seeing it. Sent C. O. D. Other wayes, \$3.

Other wayes, \$3.

210 Wahsen-av. OLL-TANKS.

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AND SHIPPING CASE,
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SPECIAL ENDS SEPT. Our SELEC Choice Woole TUMN AND are now in.

Overcosts, -Prices Ver Standard the ELY & CO. 163 & 165 Wabash-a

Trousers. - \$

Suits, - - -

LAZARUS SII BANKER, CHAMBER

MONEY RY IOSIAH H. REED. No. ! In amounts as required, on I PROPERTY, at BEST RAT.

THE CHICAGO UNEQU "Vienna" and "E

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BOSTO FOR SAL SHEEP RA The southern portion of the Sthe Illinois Central Stairtond Centra

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Racine College includes a Secientific School. There is all which brepares Boys for College which brepares Boys for College latellectual training is combinatellectual training is combinatellectual training between the combinatellectual training and the college of the college o INTER-ST Industrial E

CHICAGO WANT RD Singers (male and female) to ican liymn" and "The Star Son opening night, Sept. 4. Apply opposite McVicker's, this Wedn Musical Director Inter-State TO BEN

Store and basement 38 LaSalla and fourth floors of 38 and 40 I rood light and elevator; well as or manufacturing business. W W.M. C. DOW DENTIST

DISSOLUTION DISSOLU Notice is hereby given that firm of Lyon, Leater & Co., has a sent withdrawn from said firm. The business will be continued. Thomas B. Rice, under the arm who assume all the fiabilities Leater & Co.

Chicago, Aug. 24, 1878.

TO RI

TETH THE THE STREET